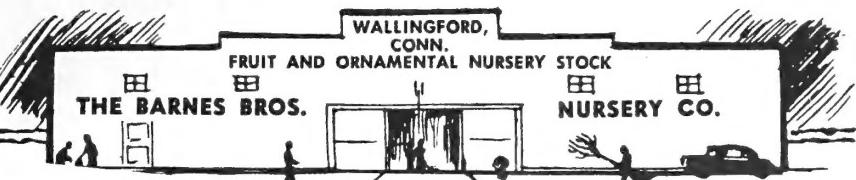


Barnes Bros. GARDEN BULLETIN

REF/RAR

PUBLISHED IN THE MUTUAL INTEREST OF
OUR GARDENING FRIENDS AND OURSELVESSB115
Z9B335

Springtime MODERN LIVING with MODERN GARDENING

In our region the spring season is awaited eagerly by almost everyone. As much as we enjoy outdoor activity (or a blazing hearthfire) in the winter and the beauty of sparkling snow, there comes, after two or three months, a longing for green growth and brightly colored flowers which needs no prompting. So a spring catalog of plants is not a warning of approaching change; may it help make the spring season seem closer during the lengthening days of late winter.

Each year a catalog is prepared and mailed; it has been a ritual for most of our 71 years. This issue contains a list of plants we are to have for sale in the coming spring with their descriptions, necessarily brief but giving information to help you select plants most suited to your needs, together with sizes (or ages) and prices. In addition to these lists there are many suggestions about planting, pruning, maintaining these growing things and related garden news. It is published with the sincere hope that it will help you and aid in growing and keeping your plants. As noted on our "masthead" it is for our mutual interests. It comes at this time of year so you may plan your purchases before the urgency of rushing spring.

Start with a regular plan. Study your property fully so that the right plants will be in the right places. Many owners of established gardens who set out something new and different each year have discovered that their pleasure in their home grounds grows, too. For "something new" this year there are on page 12 the two All America Rose Society (AARS) winners for 1961: Duet, a Hybrid Tea rose in two shades of pink and Pink Parfait, a gem of a Grandiflora rose. Don't overlook the Armstrong Fence Rose with pretty red flowers. Among the flowering shrubs are the Dwarf Mockorange Silver Showers, and the Pink Summersweet. Then there are the Long Stalked holly trees on page 7. Many others in this catalog, though not new, are unusual enough to be garden "conversation pieces." We hope you will use the order blank on page 23 and let us reserve plants for you while selections are superb.

Should your interests have changed, a friend might enjoy this catalog. Should there be any change in your mailing address, please notify us. We shall appreciate it and know that the post office workers will, too.

A familiar saying among nurserymen is, "It's not a home until it's planted." An unplanted home makes this truth obvious.

Shade trees, besides lending their beauty to our houses, provide shade and cooling effects in summer and in winter permit the sun's rays to penetrate. Truly, they are nature's air conditioners. Shrubs provide privacy, protection, as well as color, also shelter and food for birds. Plants about the foundation ease the stiff architectural lines of the building and bind together the house and its surrounding grounds. A lawn should be a green carpet, not only for appearance, but for its great help in keeping dust and dirt out of the house and, in many instances, the ground from washing away. Fully ripened and fresh fruits mean extra nutrition and flavor. Garden space, devoted to these, is well used. If you have a country place or a generous suburban lot, much food such as apples, pears, peaches, berries, rhubarb, etc., can be grown at home. This could save a considerable expenditure for your family and could even materialize into extra income to help the budget. Such part-time work would bring you closer to your family — you stay at home. We will be glad to talk with you about starting such a garden.

Over the page and on the following ones are some of the elements needed to make a house a home. The garden walk leads the way.

Barnes

Junior Aristocrats

NEEDED EVERGREENS

PLUME FALSECYPRESS.

Soft feathery evergreen foliage gives textural contrast in evergreen plantings. Also good for a fast growing evergreen hedge. 12-18 in., \$1.75 each.

COMPACT PFITZER JUNIPER.

Low spreading growth habit with feathery blue-green foliage. Durable, practical, broader than high, 12-15 in., \$3.50 each.

ANDORRA JUNIPER.

Spreading type. Foliage is blue-green turning purplish in winter. Gallon cans, \$2.00 each.

CREEPING JUNIPER.

This prostrate evergreen makes an excellent cover for sunny banks or for the front row of foundation plantings. Gallon cans, 12 in., \$2.75 each.

COLORADO SPRUCE.

Dense pyramidal tree with gray-green foliage. Used as specimens. 10-12 in., \$1.98 each.

DOUGLAS FIR.

Valued for its dense pyramidal habit with horizontal branches densely covered with bluish green needles. One of our best evergreens. Plant a few of these for beautiful Christmas trees in the years to come. 5 year, 10-15 in., \$1.50 each.

CUSHION YEW.

One of the finest of the spreading yews. Dense, compact and dark green. \$1.95 each, 10 for \$19.00. Extra heavy, \$2.95 each.

INTERMEDIATE SPREADING YEW.

Wonderful for low to medium hedges, \$1.95 each, 10 for \$19.00. Extra heavy, \$2.95 each.

HICKS YEW.

A darker, upright type for hedges and patio edging. 8-10 in., \$1.75 each, 10 for \$16.00. 12-15 in., \$3.50 each.

DARK AMERICAN ARBORVITAE.

Rapid growing, dense, pyramidal type. 12-18 in., \$1.85 each, 10 for \$16.50.

CANADA HEMLOCK.

One of the finest for medium to tall evergreen hedges. Dense, deep green and rapid growing. 8-10 in., \$1.75 each, 10 for \$16.00.

BROADLEAVED EVERGREENS

UPRIGHT EUONYMUS, SARCOXIE.

Naturally upright, it is used in the foundation planting or as a hedge. Shears well. 12-15 in., \$1.50 each.

EUONYMUS, DUPONT.

Another new upright type that branches heavily and grows rapidly. 12-18 in., \$1.95 each.

CONVEXLEAF HOLLY.

Low and dwarf with small shiny evergreen leaves which resemble Boxwood. Superb for low hedges, patio borders or garden edges. 9-12 in., \$2.75 each.

HETZ HOLLY.

A splendid broadleaf evergreen for edging patios or for a low hedge. 6-10 in., \$1.75 each. 9-12 in., gallon cans, \$2.95 each.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL.

The popular Connecticut State flower at a price for mass planting in woodlands or along boundaries. \$1.65 each, 10 for \$15.00; 12-15 in., \$2.50 each.

DROOPING LEUCOTHOE.

Informal growth. White flowers in May. Green foliage turns bronze in fall. 12 in., \$1.75 each.

JAPANESE ANDROMEDA.

One of the most popular and useful of the broadleaved evergreens. Flowers in April. 8-10 in., \$1.98 each.

CAROLINA RHODODENDRON.

The earliest of the species to flower. Pink in May. A smaller Rhododendron with relatively smaller leaves. 6-9 in., \$1.95 each.

CATAWBA RHODODENDRON.

Large clusters of rosy purple flowers in late May. Broad heavy leaves. \$2.50 each, 10 for \$22.50.

RHODODENDRON, CATAWBA GRANDIFLORUM.

The best characteristics of the best of the Catawba Rhododendrons are concentrated in this selected form. \$2.75 each, 10 for \$25.00.

DECIDUOUS AZALEA

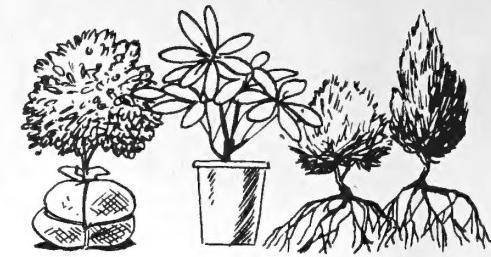
FLAME AZALEA.

Native azalea with large clusters of flowers ranging from yellow through oranges to flame red. May. 6-9 in., \$1.50 each.

CHINESE AZALEA.

Orange-red flowers. Large, trumpet shaped blossoms in big clusters make this a spectacular show in late May. 6-9 in., \$1.98 each.

Connecticut Customers add 3% Sales Tax.



In 1957 we listed 5 kinds of these "little plants with a big future" with no particular fanfare. By your purchases and often repurchases you have shown us that they have served several very definite needs in your home planting and we are pleased to extend the list this year to include 21 evergreen and 2 deciduous kinds. This extension makes available to you plants for the following purposes at budget prices, plants which in a few years grow in value far beyond the immediate, modest expenditure.

1. Foundation Planting. All varieties in this list with the exception of Douglas Fir and Colorado Spruce will grow to appropriate sizes and make excellent plants for this purpose.

2. Privacy Hedging. Hemlock and Dark American Arborvitae are the most popular for formal clipped hedges. They and Douglas Fir and Colorado Spruce are often used as unclipped hedges. Such screens also serve as climate control.

3. As Lower Hedges. For edging walks, patios, driveways and as year round boundaries to define areas and edge flower beds, etc. Hetz Holly and the Yews are formal types for shaping. Most of the others may be combined for informal hedgings.

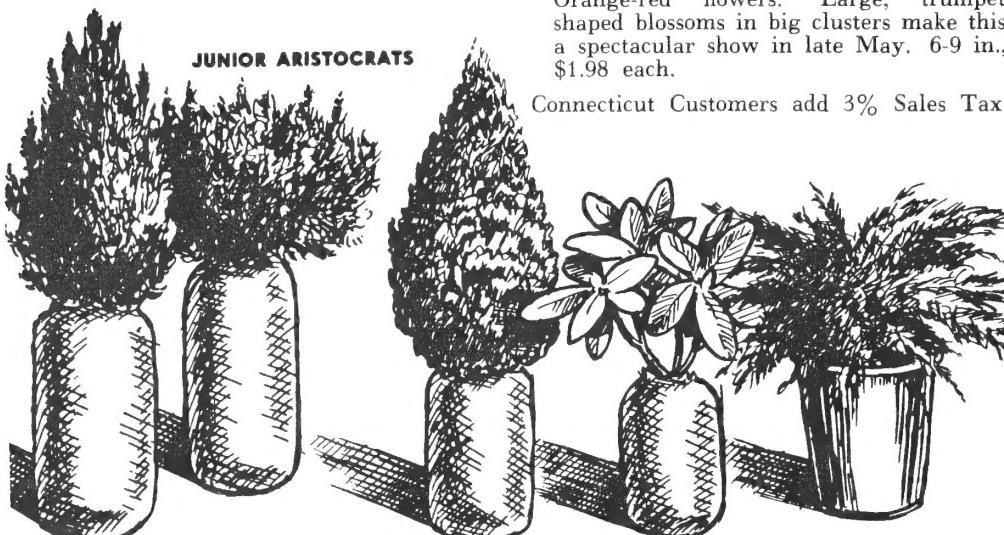
4. Informal Landscaping. Many homes today have relatively large land areas and the planting of laurels, rhododendrons, hemlocks and several other of these evergreens in wooded areas add greatly to the appearance and livability, particularly in the winter.

5. For the Future. One father is growing several kinds as a house-warming gift for his daughter's family. Another family is growing some in their present garden for use around the new home they plan to build within the next two years.

If you have a bit of extra land, consider planting some of the Colorado Spruce or Douglas Fir for future Christmas trees. These are already well started on their way to become beautiful specimens. After a few years' growth they can make superb and relatively inexpensive trees, fresh and fragrant, for use at Christmas time. Afterwards the tree will make a bird shelter or branches can serve as a mulch or shade and windbreak for choice broadleaved evergreen plants. Each year after Thanksgiving, people call, wanting a good sized tree to use in the house at Christmas and to plant outside in the spring. This puts a good tree in a most unnatural and unhappy situation. Few can take prolonged exposure to the dry atmosphere of most homes and survive. We suggest growing your tree first. Plant small ones four feet apart and as you take them out, remove every other one. This will allow more space for development. New trees can be set in where ones were removed unless part of them are kept to grow large as a permanent screen.

These are a few of the ways Barnes Junior Aristocrats can serve budget-wise home gardeners. When you see them you will probably think of other uses they will serve beautifully and distinctively around your home.

JUNIOR ARISTOCRATS



Barnes

DWARF FRUIT TREES

SEMI-DWARF APPLE TREES

These grow about 15 feet tall and under average conditions begin to bear in three or four years after transplanting.

2 year, branched trees, \$3.50 each

For orchard planting in quantity, write for prices.

Delicious. Solid dark red. High quality eating apple for winter months.

Galbraith Baldwin. A new, all red type of the favorite, tasty winter apple.

Macoun. Dark red, white flesh with superb flavor. Late. McIntosh type.

McIntosh. Dark red, white juicy flesh. Long a favorite autumn apple.

Red Gravenstein. Excellent, large, early apple for eating or cooking. August-September. One of the best for home gardens.

Red Spy. Splendid hard winter apple for cooking or eating.

Yellow Delicious. High quality eating apple. Fall and winter. Bears when young and freely.

FULL DWARF APPLE TREES

These are grown on Malling IX rootstocks and ultimately reach about 9 to 10 feet in height. They usually bear the second year after transplanting, but are shallow-rooted and should be staked. See variety descriptions above.

2 year, \$3.50 each

**Delicious Galbraith Baldwin
Macoun McIntosh Red
Red Gravenstein**

DWARF PEACH TREES

Imagine a little Peach tree, 9 feet tall, heavily loaded with luscious, ripe fruit. Budded on *Prunus tomentosa* roots.

1 year, branched trees, \$3.50 each

Elberta. Large. Yellow. September.

Golden Jubilee. A fine early yellow. Mid-August.

Hale Haven. Large, round, yellow flesh, red cheek. Late August.

Red Haven. Early. Yellow flesh, red skin.

DWARF NECTARINE

Hunter Dwarf. A large round yellow free-stone variety of the "fuzzless" peach. 1 year, branched trees, \$3.50 each.

DWARF PLUM TREES

Scarcely larger than a medium-sized shrub, these little trees bear freely and quickly. Budded on *Prunus tomentosa* roots.

\$3.50 each

Burbank (Oriental). Red skin, yellow flesh. Round. Late summer.

Santa Rosa (Oriental). Large, dark red. Flesh is red, juicy and of good quality.

TAKE LITTLE SPACE, EASY TO SPRAY, PRUNE AND HARVEST

We are often asked about the size of the fruit on dwarf and semi-dwarf trees. In respect to size, quality and color, they are like those on full sized trees. Naturally, however, the quantity of fruit is less on smaller trees, but the trees being smaller are easier to care for.

When planting dwarfed trees be sure that the "bud" or union is above the ground. See sketch at right.

* * *

There are a number of different rootstocks used in producing dwarf apple trees. Much research work has been done at East Malling Research Station in England where different strains of dwarfing rootstocks have been evaluated and classified. As the strains react individually to climates, soils and varieties of apples, it makes an involved study. Many of our dwarf apple trees this year are on the new Malling Merton rootstocks.

The name Malling-Merton may be completely new to you. It is a group of apple rootstocks that have been developed comparatively recently as a supplement to the older better known East Malling group. From our information and actual tests there are at least four Malling-Merton dwarfing rootstocks that warrant our interest here in the northeast. All four are considered more vigorous, more compatible, less brittle and capable of developing superior, well balanced root systems in our northeastern soils. We will have a limited number of selected varieties available on these new Malling-Merton rootstocks, one nearly full dwarf and two semi-dwarf. Why not be one of the first to try them? This is but one of our efforts to continue to bring you the best available plants at our regular low prices.

* * *

For many years we felt that peach trees were small enough without being grown on dwarf roots. At the Arnold Arboretum, near Boston, Mass., some years ago, peach trees were budded on roots of *Prunus tomentosa*, Manchu Cherry. This oriental shrub grows about nine feet tall, is very hardy and makes a desirable ornamental plant as a single specimen or in a hedge. The peaches on the roots of this shrub have thrived, even outliving the average life expectancy of peaches on peach seedling roots. It thrills our customers to have a medium sized bush which will produce a crop of delicious fruit, and as you know a freshly picked and fully ripe peach tastes so much better than one which has survived average marketing conditions.

* * *

The dwarf trees require pruning when planting as a standard tree does, only it's so much easier to accomplish. See page 4 for a descriptive sketch. Later pruning for fruit production is needed, too. Write to your county agent or to the extension department of your State Agricultural College for pamphlets about this.

Dwarf fruit trees are subject to the same pollinating conditions as standard trees. See page 5. So many people ask, "Will it

be sufficient for cross pollination if I plant two trees of the same kind?" If that kind is not self-fertile, two or any number would not be sufficient. It is not quantity but a different kind of pollen needed in such cases. If your neighbors have different varieties of the same type of fruit (apples, for instance), you probably need not be too concerned.

* * *

"A few good apple trees on the farm were quite common a few years ago. Today an apple tree on the farm is rare, because spraying is a must. Dwarf apple trees on the Vermont Agricultural Experiment farm are doing well — easy to dust, and easy to harvest, and yet very productive." Reprinted from the New England Homestead.

DWARF PEAR TREES

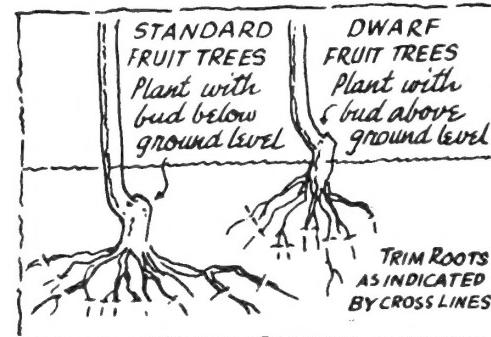
These are budded on Quince rootstocks and will grow about 10 feet tall, usually bearing the second year after transplanting. 2 year trees, \$3.50 each, except as noted.

Bartlett. Yellow. Fine quality. September. $\frac{7}{16}$ ". \$2.50 each.

Clapp's Favorite. Early. Free bearing. Yellow.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large, greenish yellow, sometimes a little russeted, juicy and of fine flavor. Productive. October to December.

STANDARD OR DWARF?



For information about fertilizing your fruit trees, see page 18.

For information about spraying, see page 20.

Suitable Distances for Planting

Apples, Standard	30 to 40 feet
Apples, Full Dwarf	8 to 10 feet
Apples, Semi-Dwarf	20 to 25 feet
Pears, Standard	18 to 20 feet
Pear, Dwarf	10 feet
Peaches	16 to 18 feet
Cherries, Sweet	16 to 20 feet
Cherries, Sour	15 to 18 feet
Plums	16 to 20 feet
Quinces	10 to 12 feet
Grapes	8 to 10 feet
Currants	3 to 4 feet
Raspberries, Red	3 to 4 feet
Raspberries, Black	4 to 5 feet
Blackberries	4 to 6 feet
Strawberries, Rows	1 by 3½ feet
Strawberries, in Beds	1½ by 1½ feet
Asparagus, in Beds	1 by 1½ feet
Asparagus, in Field	1 by 4 feet

Barnes

STANDARD FRUIT TREES

APPLE TREES

Baldwin. Favorite winter Apple for all uses. Large, bright red; crisp and juicy.

Cortland. Large, dark red, white-fleshed McIntosh type. A popular kind for home and orchard planting. Ripens in October.

Delicious. Large, solid, dark red. High quality. Splendid keeper. Fine winter eating Apple.

Early McIntosh. August ripening. Like McIntosh in texture, flavor and appearance.

Galbraith Baldwin. A new, all-red type of the favorite hardy, tasty winter Apple.

Gallia Beauty. A solid red variation of the Rome Beauty. Comes into bearing early and crops annually. Winter.

Lodi. Early August. Large, pale yellow. Juicy, sub-acid.

Macoun. A late McIntosh. Dark red, white flesh with a superb flavor. Popular winter Apple.

McIntosh Red. Dark red, white, juicy flesh. A favorite in northeastern orchards. September.

Red Gravenstein. The earliest ripening and one of the best Apples for the home garden. Excellent for either eating or cooking. August-September.

Red Spy. Red form of the splendid Northern Spy. Winter.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, yellow-green highly-flavored, keeps late. An unexcelled winter cooking Apple.

Roxbury Russet. Yellow-green overspread with russet. An old favorite which keeps well.

Yellow Delicious. Splendid eating Apple for late fall and winter. Bears young and heavily.

2-YEAR APPLE TREES

11/16 in. and up. 5-7 ft.

1 to 10, \$2.50 each; 10 assorted, \$2.00 each, (In bundles of 10 of a kind, \$1.85 each).

Write for prices if interested in larger quantities.

PEAR TREES

Prices of Pears: 2 yr., 11/16 in. diameter, 5-6 ft. high, \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per bundle of 10 of one kind.

Bartlett. Most popular Pear for home and market use; fine quality, rich flavor. Ripens in September.

Beurre Bosc. Very large, deep yellow, overspread with russet. Unsurpassed in quality and flavor. October and November.

Clapp's Favorite. Large, red blushed; good quality; the earliest Pear. Ripens in late August.

Seckel. Small, round, russet Pears. Sweet and of finest quality. Trees productive and hardy. October.

NUT TREES

Carpathian Walnut. The hardest variety of English Walnut. Has withstood temperatures of -40 degrees F. in its native Poland. 2-3 ft., \$3.75 each.

PEACH TREES

Ripening periods stated are for average conditions in Connecticut.

9/16 in. diameter, 4-5 ft. high, \$1.75 each, \$15.00 per bundle of 10 of one kind, \$85.00 per 100.

Belle of Georgia. An old, reliable, white-fleshed Peach. Red cheeks. Ripens in late August.

Elberta. The standard commercial Peach. Large, yellow with red cheek. Freestone. Ripens in early September.

Hale Haven. Large, round, yellow Peach of excellent quality. High color. Freestone. Ripens after Golden Jubilee and before Elberta. Heavy bearer.

J. H. Hale. Very large, yellow with red cheek. Freestone. Ripens early September; fine quality and flavor. This variety needs another variety for pollination.

Red Haven. An excellent early yellow Peach. Skin smooth and a bright red. Freestone. Flesh firm, sweet and delicious.

PLUM TREES

Abundance. (Oriental) Red cheeks, yellow flesh. Juicy. August.

Burbank. (Oriental) Amber suffused with red. Late summer.

Reine Claude. (European) An improved Green Gage. The large, pale yellow-green fruit is juicy and rich in flavor. Late September.

Stanley. (European) Purple Prune. Sweet yellow flesh.

Yakima. (European) Very large, deep red fruit of a spicy aromatic flavor. Vigorous grower.

2 year trees, \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per bundle of 10 of one variety

APRICOTS

Apricots are small trees by nature. These are not budded on dwarfing roots.

1 year, 9/16 inch diameter, \$2.00 each

Henderson. Large yellow, blushed with red. Both this and the next variety are freestones. One of each kind is recommended for pollination.

Moorpark. Orange and yellow variety. The sweet, juicy fruit of both ripen in August. Both are among the hardiest for this area.

CHERRY TREES

Cherries are probably the most difficult of all fruit trees to transplant and establish. Because this is so, these trees are sold on a non-guarantee basis only.

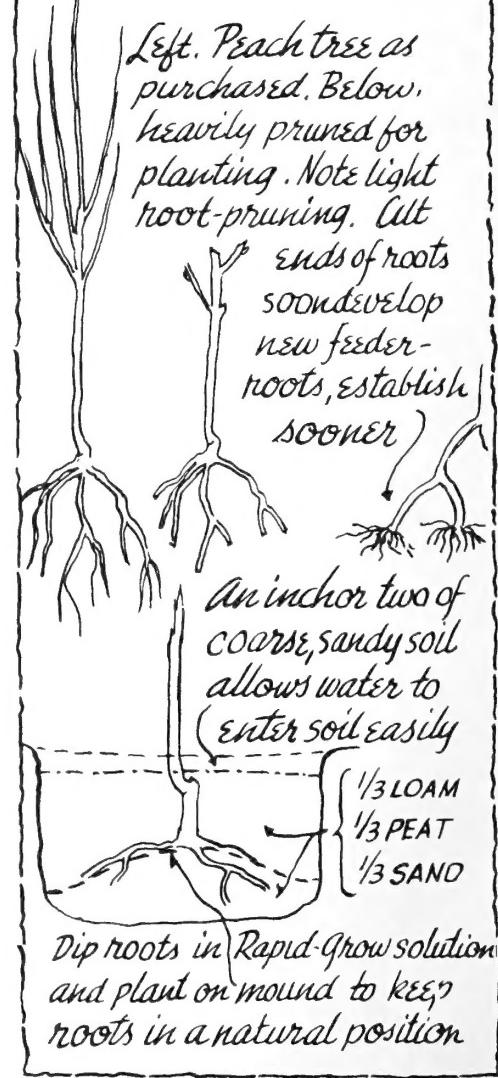
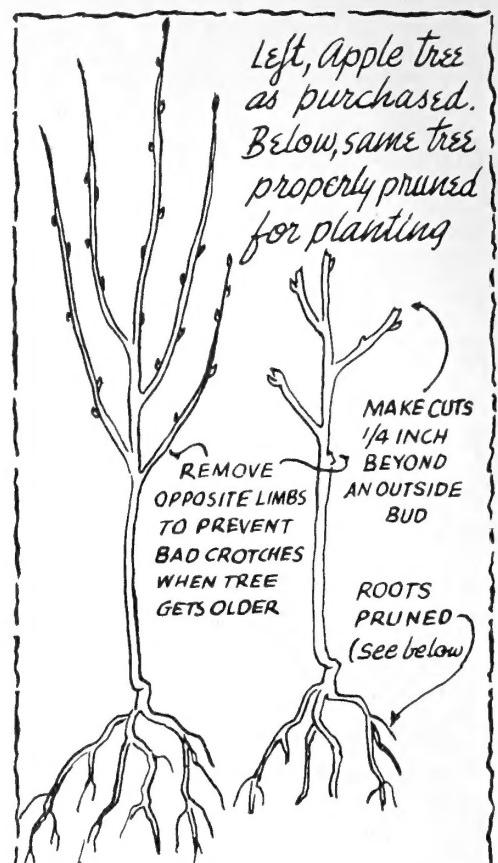
Black Tartarian. Sweet. Purplish black with splendid flavor. Tree vigorous and productive. A favorite.

Montmorency. Sour. Large, light red. Mid-season. Tree comes into bearing young. Productive.

Schmidt's. Very large, dark Cherry. Sweet, rich flavor. Vigorous grower. Hardy. Late.

Cherry prices: 11/16 in. diam., \$2.75 ea.

Chinese Chestnut. Tall (40-60 feet at maturity), sturdy, fast-growing and blight-resistant trees. Splendid for shade as well as for large, sweet nuts. As cross fertilization is required for nut production, plant two or more trees. Provide a sunny place with rich, deep soil. These trees are about as hardy as Peach. 3 year seedlings. 3-4 ft., \$2.00 each.



SELECTION OF FRUIT TREES

Many trees are self-fruitful, i.e., will bear fruit when planted alone. Others will need pollinizers for fruit production. The following lists will help you choose at planting time rather than be disappointed later.

Self fruitful. These produce fruit when planted alone: sour cherries, grapes, apricots, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants and all peaches on our list except J. H. Hale, which needs another variety for fruiting.

Blueberries need a pollinizer, any other variety.

Pears need a pollinizer, any other variety, except that Bartlett and Seckel are sterile to each other's pollen. Any other variety will pollinize either or both.

Sweet Cherries need pollinating, any other sweet variety on our list. Sour and sweet varieties are not suitable pollinizers for each other.

Plums need a pollinizer. These are divided into two groups, European and Oriental. Plants within either group are fruitful to each other's pollen. For example, Abundance, Burbank and Santa Rosa (Oriental plums) will pollinize each other. Reine Claude, Stanley and Yakima (European plums) will pollinize each other, and plums should be selected within either of these groups, never across group lines. The European group is partially self-fruitful and may be planted alone with fair results. This is not true of the Oriental group.

Apples. The apples in our list come under the three following headings:

1. **Self fruitful.** Baldwin.

2. **Self unfruitful.** Another pollinizer is needed, any other variety in our list except Baldwin and Gravenstein, which are triploid varieties and have pollen which is infertile with the diploid varieties.

3. **Incompatible.** Cortland and Early McIntosh are incompatible and should not be selected as pollinizers for each other. They will pollinize other varieties, however. Any variety on our list, except Baldwin and Gravenstein, will serve as a pollinizer for them.

SONJANA CLIMBING STRAWBERRY

COMPLETELY NEW AND DIFFERENT

Sonjana, pronounced "son-yah-nah," climbs to a height of six feet on poles, trellises or wire netting, it can also be planted in strawberry jars or at the edge of a wall to hang its festoons of white flowers and flavorful red fruits which are borne all summer.

It is a true conversation piece, ornamental as well as useful. For the small garden it is ideal, as one plant requires less than two square feet of earth. Grown in humusy soil, mulched to retain moisture and fed at frequent intervals with water soluble plant food, it continuously extends its runners and makes new crowns of deep green leaves which immediately send out flowering and fruiting stems. The plants are perennial and hardy, producing new vines each year. Sonjana Climbing Strawberry Plants (Cultural sheets available), \$2.50 each, 3 for \$6.95.

SMALL FRUIT and PLANTS

red rich

EVERBEARING

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY

(Plant Patent 993)

TRADE MARK

A sensational, everbearing Strawberry. Firm, deep red, sweet berries are prized for freezing and preserving as the rich color, flavor and firmness are kept well. Yields abundantly. All orders for Red Rich Strawberry plants will be sent by parcel post paid directly to you from grower in Indiana. 12 for \$2.95, 25 for \$5.00, 50 for \$8.50, 100 for \$15.00.

ASPARAGUS

Garden Fresh Asparagus Tastes Better

Mary Washington. Rust resistant. Recognized as a leading variety. Asparagus will grow in any garden soil but to produce the largest, most tender stalks the soil must be rich and well fertilized. Strong 1 year roots, 25 for \$1.75, 50 for \$3.00, 100 for \$5.00.

RED RHUBARB

An Early Spring Delicacy

MacDonald. Considered the finest of the new, red Rhubarbs. Excellent quality and flavor, less tart than older kinds. Hardy, of Canadian origin and quick to grow. \$1.25 each.

EBONY KING BLACKBERRY

Ebony King. A sensational, new, hardy, upright Blackberry. Berries are large, jet black and delicious. Ripen in July. 1 year plants: 5 for \$1.50, 30 for \$7.50.

GRAPES

Caco. Red Mid-season
Concord. Blue Mid-season
Niagara. White Mid-season
 2 year, No. 1, 60c;
 10 of one kind, \$5.00

Interlaken Seedless. Very early. Its amber colored, tasty fruits ripen in late August. Flesh adheres to skin. \$1.50 each.

Romulus. Golden yellow, sweet and seedless. A younger sister of Interlaken, ripening later. Mid to late September. \$1.50 each.

Steuben. One of the newer Grapes which have proven hardy to 20° below zero. This one has large clusters of deepest blue-black Grapes. Ripen earlier than Concord and keep longer. \$1.50 each.

BLUEBERRIES

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES OF FRUITING AGE:

Strong. transplanted, 3 year plants, \$1.75 each, 3 for \$4.50, 6 for \$9.00,
 12 for \$15.00, except where noted

Blueray. Large-berried, mid-season variety after Earliblue.

Herbert. Ripens its large, deep blue berries over a long period from mid-season to late.

Weymouth. One of the earliest to ripen. This producer of rich blue fruits has been a popular early kind for years.

Two Superior Newer Varieties.
 3 year plants, \$1.95 each, 3 for \$4.95,
 12 for \$18.00

Collins. Ripens midway between Earliblue and Blueray. Plants are erect, vigorous. Berries firm, light blue, highly flavored with sweet to mildly sub-acid taste.

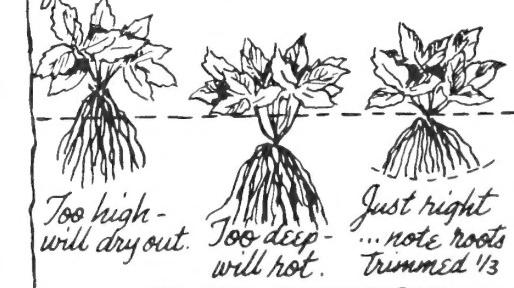
Earliblue. An extra early kind with fine, large fruits.

Cut tops of Raspberries back to 6 or 8 in. and plant 3 in. deeper than formerly grown.

Plant in rich soil

Plant Asparagus in trenches 8 in. deep. Cover with 3 inches of soil and fill in as plants grow.

Set Strawberries with junction of Crown and Roots at soil level.



Barnes NEEDLED EVERGREENS

*NOTE: We handle evergreens B&B, that is, with a ball of soil or growing medium around the roots. Therefore, we cannot ship them beyond our regular delivery area. During the spring season, a wide selection of varieties and sizes will be on display in our lath-houses ready for you to take home and plant. When you purchase, ask for a copy of our helpful, 16-page booklet, "How to Plant."

ABIES - Fir

White Fir (*Abies concolor*). A blue-green, upright tree resembling the blue spruce in growth habit, but it grows faster, often 1½ feet a year under good conditions. A good "blue" evergreen withstands heat and drought. 18-24 in. \$6.00 each.

CHAMAECYPARIS - Falsecypress

Thread Falsecypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera*). A broad pyramid in outline with interesting pendant, thread-like foliage. A texture and shape contrast for the foundation planting. 18-24 in., \$4.50

Yellowthread Falsecypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera aurea*). Similar to the above except that the outer foliage is a golden yellow. 12-18 in., \$3.75 each; 18-24 in., \$5.00 each.

Plume Falsecypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa*). Delicate, feathery green foliage. Useful to add color and texture. 18-24 in., \$2.95 each; 2-2½ ft., \$3.50 each; 2½-3 ft., \$5.00 each.

Gold Dust Falsecypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera HV*). Similar to the Plume Falsecypress above with the outer foliage a rich, golden color. The yellowest of those we list. 18-24 in., \$4.00 each; 2-2½ ft., \$5.00 each.

Gold-tipped Plume Falsecypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa aurea*). This kind is intermediate in color between the two varieties listed above. A rich, golden green. 18-24 in., \$3.00 each; 2-2½ ft., \$3.95 each; 2½-3 ft., \$6.00 each.

Silver-tipped Plume Falsecypress. A bit more compact than the Plume Falsecypress, with the foliage tips a pale cream. 18-24 in., \$5.00 each; 2-2½ ft., \$6.50 ea.

Moss Falsecypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa*). The soft moss-like foliage is dense and quite blue. 2-2½ ft., \$4.95 each.

CRYPTOMERIA

Cryptomeria (*Cryptomeria japonica*). Pyramidal with foliage resembling Sequoia or the Big Tree of California. Easy to grow and makes an unusual specimen. Hardy as far north as Boston. 18-24 in., \$6.50 each.

JUNIPERUS - Juniper

Compact Pfitzer Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana compacta*). An excellent low-growing foundation plant to use under windows or as a low accent at either side of the entrance drive. Soft blue-green color. 15-18 in., \$5.50 each; 18-24 in., \$6.50 each.



Andorra Juniper (*Juniperus depressa plu-mosa*). A splendid, low spreading Juniper whose steely gray-green foliage turns to bronzy purple in winter. 12-15 in., gallon cans, \$2.00 each.

Creeping Juniper (*Juniperus horizontalis*). Its branches trail along the ground, forming a dark green mat. Excellent as a ground cover on sunny banks, in rock gardens or at the front of evergreen borders. 12-15 in., gal. cans, \$2.75 each.

Canaert Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana canaerti*). This variety resembles our native red cedar but is more dense and compact with a deeper, richer green throughout the winter. More tolerant of poor sandy soils than most evergreens, it also grows well in moist areas. 2-2½ ft., \$7.50 each.

PICEA — Spruce

Colorado Spruce. (*Picea pungens*). This makes a tall, symmetrical pyramid. A fine specimen is beautiful and always admired. Allow room for it to develop into a large tree. 15-18 in., \$4.95 each.

PINUS - Pine

White Pine (*Pinus strobus*). The deep, blue-green color and rapid growth make this ideal either as a large, informal evergreen tree or when clipped as a serviceable screening hedge. Well adapted to poor, sandy soils as well as good garden loams. 18-24 in., \$3.75 each; 2-3 ft., \$5.95 each; 3-4 ft., \$6.50 each; 4-5 ft., \$8.00 each.

Mugho Swiss Mountain Pine (*Pinus mugo mughus*). Valued as a low-growing, spreading, coarse-neededled evergreen for use in front of other taller growing kinds. 15-18 in spread, \$4.75 each.

TAXUS - Yew

Japanese Spreading Yew (*Taxus cuspidata*). This and the variety listed below were the first two Yews to become popular in our garden. Hardy, easy to grow and relatively free of pests, they are invaluable in the foundation planting. 12-15 in., \$4.75 each; 15-18 in., \$5.50 each; 18-24 in., \$7.00 each.

Japanese Upright Yew (*Taxus cuspidata capitata*). A majestic, upright form; superb for specimens, hedges or in groups. Keep trimmed. 18-24 in., \$7.50 each; 2-2½ ft., \$9.00 each.

Cushion Yew (*Taxus cuspidata densa*). One of the thickest growing of the intermediate types. Holds its rich, green color much better through the winter than many other evergreens. 12-15 in., \$5.00.

Dwarf Yew (*Taxus cuspidata nana*). Low, compact habit. Slow growing. A handsome type with short, rich green needles. 12-15 in., \$5.50 each.

Hicks Yew (*Taxus media hicksii*). Narrow and upright when young but broadens into a wide pyramid. Heavy, green foliage. Superb for hedges and upright accents in the foundation planting. 12-15 in., \$3.50 each; 15-18 in., \$5.50 each; 18-24 in., \$7.00 each; 2-2½ ft., \$9.00.

Intermediate Spreading Yew (*Taxus intermedia*). This Yew has splendid qualities — a good spreading habit, dense growth and dark green color. 12-15 in., \$4.95 each; 15-18 in., \$6.75 each.

Intermediate Upright Yew. Upright growing form of above. 15-18 in., \$6.00 each; 18-24 in., \$7.50 each.

Spreading English Yew (*Taxus baccata repandens*). Low, spreading, almost prostrate growth with graceful, drooping branches. Shiny, dark green foliage. Valuable for foreground planting in all but very severe climates. 12-15 in., \$6.00 each.

Dwarf Golden Bota (*Thuya orientalis aurea*). A small, golden-yellow form useful as a color-accent near other deeper-colored evergreens. 18-24 in., \$4.50 each.

TSUGA - Hemlock

Canada Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). A graceful tree, unexcelled for tall hedges, massing or as specimens. Trimming makes it more compact. A rapid grower, shade-tolerant and very hardy. 18-24 in., \$5.00 each; 2-2½ ft., \$6.00 each; 2½-3 ft., \$7.00 each; 3-4 ft., \$9.00 each; 4-4½ ft., \$12.00 each.

Carolina Hemlock (*Tsuga caroliniana*). The somewhat thicker growth and pendulous branches make this Hemlock well adapted for specimen planting. Durable and pest-free. 2-3 ft., \$12.00 each.

THUJA - Arborvitae

Globe Arborvitae (*Thuya occidentalis globosa*). A naturally rounded form much used in foundation plantings. 15-18 in., \$3.50 each.

Dark American Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis nigra*). Very hardy and vigorous. Deep green in color. Either this or the variety listed immediately below makes a fine, quick-growing screening hedge. 18-24 in., \$2.95 each; 2-2½ ft., \$3.95 each; 2½-3 ft., \$4.50 each.



BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS for 1961



Christmas Rose. (*Helleborus niger*). 8 in. White flowers often touched with pink are held above leathery decorative evergreen leaves. Should be grown in a sheltered, semi-shaded location. \$1.50

Wintercreeper (*Euonymus fortunei*). Dark evergreen leaves. Slow growing and very hardy. For covering walls, foundations and, if trimmed, for low borders. Excellent ground cover. Variable and adaptable. 12-15 in., \$1.50 each.

Purpleleaf Wintercreeper (*Euonymus col-*
oratus). This makes a fine vine to twine up a lamp post, tree or other support. It will grow in full sun or shade. The rich green summer foliage turns a deep red-purple in late fall and maintains this color all winter. Also used as a ground cover. 2 year plants, \$1.00 ea, 10 for \$8.00.

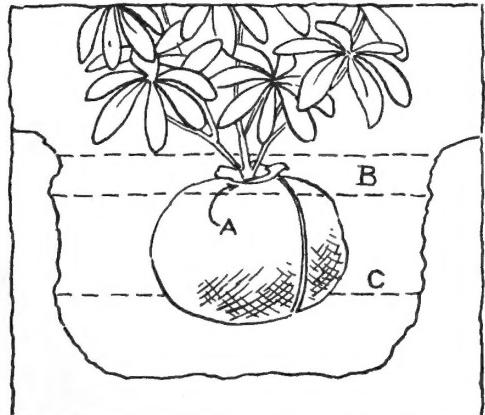
Upright Euonymus, Sarcoxie (H.V. *Eu-*
onymus fortunei). Unlike most of this family of plants, this new variety grows upright naturally. This makes it valuable for use in foundation planting or as a thick, broadleaf evergreen hedge. It can be kept sheared. 12-18 in., \$1.50 each.

Baby Wintercreeper (*Euonymus minimus*). A tiny leaved (½") variety which makes an excellent ground cover or vine to grow on a low wall. Potted, \$1.60 each.

Bigleaf Wintercreeper (*Euonymus vegeta*). Excellent orange berried evergreen to climb a tree or wall. 12-15 in., \$2.00.

Euonymus Dupont (*Euonymus patens* H.V.). Another new, upright form with dense growth. Branches heavily and grows rapidly. Ideal for evergreen hedges, foundation planting, planter boxes and for extremely low edging. Can be trimmed as low as 6 inches. 12-18 in., \$1.95 each.

Baltic Ivy. The hardy evergreen type of English Ivy. 50¢ each, 10 for \$4.50.



Planting

BROADLEAVED EVERGREENS

Broadleaved evergreens should be planted with the crown of the plant (A) 3 to 4 inches below the surface to allow for a surface mulch (B) of oak leaves, pine needles or peat. This is left on the year round and should be added to as it settles. A good soil mixture (C) of half peat and half coarse sandy soil is ideal. A bit more peat should be used if the plants are to be in full sun. Hollytone food may be mixed with the soil when planting balled and burlapped plants. An annual early spring feeding of Evergreen Food should be given to established plants.

***Boxleaf Holly** (*Ilex crenata convexa*). 4 ft. Dwarf, growing broader than high. Small leaves, curved, dark and very shiny. This makes an excellent plant to use for low hedges. Black berries. 12-18 in., \$4.50 each.

***Hetz Holly.** Similar to above variety but leaves are twice as large. Container grown. 9-12 in., \$2.95 each.

***Roundleaf Japanese Holly** (*Ilex crenata rotundifolia*). Lustrous green, rounded leaves. An outstanding, dense, compact, globe-shaped variety. 12-18 in., \$5.50 each.

American Holly (*Ilex opaca*). (Female.) The familiar Christmas Holly has masses of glistening red berries which last all winter. Hollies are the only broadleaved evergreen tree (to 25 ft.) which we can grow in this area. They are also good at the seashore. We offer heavy female plants which have proven hardy here. *2-2½ ft., \$13.50 each; smaller container plants, \$4.95 each.

***St. Mary's American Holly** (Female). Here is a superior, new variety. One of the hardiest, and it is a native New Englander discovered on an island off Cape Cod. The medium-sized berries which are a good, bright red are borne profusely on heavily branched, thick, bushy plants. Berries on even the youngest plants when established. 18-24 in., \$10.00 each.

American Holly (Male). Non-berry-bearing but needed for berry production on the female plants listed above. 12-18 in., \$2.50 each.

***Long-stalked Holly** (*Ilex pedunculosa*). A fast growing, hardy species of evergreen Holly. The bright red berries grow on inch-long slender stalks. Dense pyramidal small tree well covered with lustrous green leaves to 3 inches long. Both male and female plants are needed. 12-18 in., \$6.50 each.

***Mountain Laurel** (*Kalmia latifolia*). Large clusters of flowers, shading from white to pink, bloom in June. This popular and practical native evergreen shrub is one of the best for woodland, garden and foundation plantings. 15-18 in., \$4.50 each.

Sand Myrtle (*Leiophyllum buxifolium*). 1-2 ft. A charming dwarf plant with tiny, shining evergreen leaves. Pinkish white flowers during the summer. Acid soil is a necessity. A rare miniature 8-10 in., \$3.95 each.

***Drooping Leucothoe** (*Leucothoe catesbeiae*). Glossy, dark green leaves, many of which turn bronzy in the fall; white flowers in spring. Low and spreading. Excellent to use in borders or in the foreground of informal evergreen plantings. 12-18 in., \$4.50 each.

***Oregon Holly-Grape** (*Mahonia aquifolium*). 3 ft. The leathery, deep green leaves (purple-bronze in winter) and clustered yellow flowers followed by blue berries make this one of the more unusual evergreens. 12-15 in., \$4.75 each; 15-18 in., \$5.50 each.

***Mountain Andromeda** (*Pieris floribunda*). 3 ft. White flowers in erect clusters are among the earliest spring blossoms. Splendid, hardy dwarf evergreen shrub that is easily grown. It forms an excellent low dense mound. 12-18 in., \$5.95.

*RHODODENDRONS

A specialty with us for many years, we now have one of the widest selections in New England.

RED

*It should be remembered that Rhododendrons are never red in the sense that Blaze Roses are red but are on the crimson shades. We offer several of the finest. 12-18 in., \$7.50 each.

PINK

***Carolina Rhododendron**. 6 ft. The smaller foliage and different flowering season (May) make it an ideal companion for the other Rhododendrons in this list. Pale pink flowers on a rounded, compact bush. 12-18 in., \$6.00 each.

***Ignatius Sargent**. A good, clear, medium pink of proven hardiness. 12-18 in., \$7.50 each.

***Roseum Elegans**. A lighter pink. 12-15 in., \$6.00 each.

PURPLE

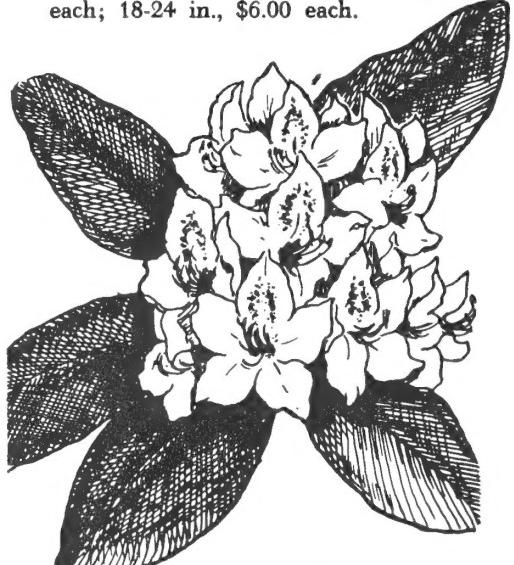
***Catawba, Bourneault**. Large clusters of clear lavender flowers in midseason. Hardy, vigorous and free-flowering. 12-15 in., \$6.00 each.

***Compact Catawba Rhododendron**. A slow growing and very compact form of the hardy and useful Catawba Rhododendron. Lavender-rose colored flowers. This makes an unusually beautiful plant. 12-15 in., \$7.50 each.

WHITE (in garden effect)

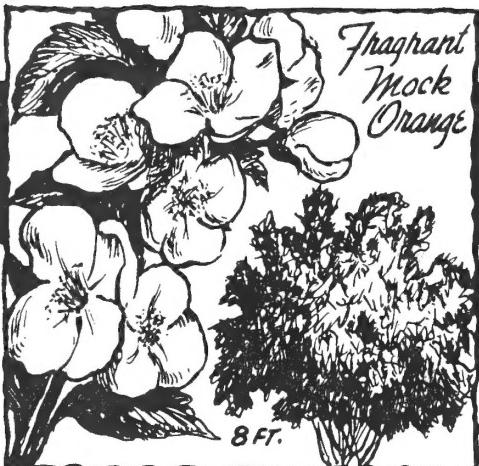
***White Catawba** (*Rhododendron catawbiense album*). This is one of the harder varieties which is white in garden effect. As with most white hybrid Rhododendrons the flowers have faint lavender tinge when examined closely. 12-18 in., \$7.50 each.

***Rose Bay Rhododendron** (*Rhododendron maximum*). The hardiest and tallest of all, this species is valued for its flowers, rose-pink to white, in late June. One of the few Rhododendrons to require light shade to do its best. 12-18 in., \$4.50 each; 18-24 in., \$6.00 each.



***Japanese Andromeda** (*Pieris japonica*). 9 ft. Upright shrub with handsome, glossy leaves. White flowers in drooping clusters in April. 15-18 in., \$4.95 each.

All items marked * are offered for sale only at the nursery sales grounds or within local truck delivery area.



Barnes

GLOSSY ABELIA

Abelia grandiflora. 2-3 ft. Valued for its excellent half-evergreen, glossy foliage which becomes rich bronze to purple in the fall and for its clusters of pink and white flowers that appear during a greater part of summer. A dense plant suitable for use in front of evergreen foundation plantings or as a low hedge. Potted. 18-24 in., \$1.75 each.

SHADBLOW

Amelanchier canadensis. 25 ft. Tree-like, with white flowers early in spring. Blue berries, which birds love, follow. This hardy, native plant thrives in acid soil, in shady woodland and moist places and makes a splendid little tree for a low house. 2-3 ft., \$1.80 each.

RED CHOKEBERRY

Aronia arbutifolia "Brilliant". 6-8 ft. The crimson fall foliage and abundant clusters of bright red fruits, which last well into the winter, glorify a dependable native shrub. Small, white flowers in May. Stands shady or wet places and may be used well at the shore, in cities, as a border or in a hedge. Birds like the fruit. 2-3 ft., \$1.75 each.

*AZALEAS

***Azalea, "Hino-crimson."** Compact and low with glossy semi-evergreen foliage. Flowers are bright crimson. This new and improved form is as hardy as any of the red evergreen types but needs protection north of here. 8-10 in., \$2.95 each.

***A. calendulacea (Flame Azalea).** 9 ft. May. Brilliant, fiery red-orange and yellow shades. Extremely hardy. 15-18 in., \$4.50 each.

***Stewartonian (Gable Hybrid).** A new red azalea of unusual merit. Single flowers are blood red, deep and intense. Dwarf in habit with glossy leaves which turn bronze in winter. Hardy to 5° below zero. 8-10 in., \$4.95.

***Gloria Mundi (Ghent Hybrid).** 3-5 ft. June. Vivid orange-red and yellow combination. 12-18 in., \$5.00 each.

***A. kaempferi (Torch Azalea) Hybrids.** 5 ft. Bright and showy flowers. Plant where there is some shade.

**"Hardy Pink." 12-18 in., \$4.75 each.

**"Brick Red." 12-18 in., \$4.75 each.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

Quick-growing, inexpensive and permanent, these Flowering Shrubs are adaptable to many uses. To define boundaries . . . as a screen for privacy or to hide an unsightly view . . . as a low-cost foundation planting or as individual specimens, they are invaluable. To help you select those best adapted to your needs, we include the blooming time and, immediately after the name, the approximate ultimate height.

All of our shrubs are carefully grown, have generous tops and vigorous root systems and are not to be compared with the "Bargain" plants offered by mail order houses and door-to-door salesmen. Each is backed by our 71 years' experience in the nursery business. Varieties marked * offered for sale only at our nursery or within our truck delivery area.

*A. mucronulatum (Korean Azalea). 6 ft.

Just as Forsythia comes into bloom, the frilled, pale rosy purple flowers of this hardy Azalea appear. Their colors make a beautiful combination when planted together. 15-18 in., \$4.95 each.

*A. poukhanense (Korean Yodogawa Azalea). 15-18 in., \$4.95 each.

The rosy purple flowers are single and produced freely in May. 15-18 in., \$4.95 each.

*A. Wilhelmina Vuyk. 12-15 in., \$4.50 each.

Ivory white. This is a good, hardy, white Azalea. Upright habit.

BARBERRY

Mentor Barberry. 6-7 ft. Semi-evergreen with deep-red berries. Withstands cold and dry-hot situations. 18-24 in., \$1.50 each.

Barberry. (See "Hedges" on page 11.)

BUTTERFLYBUSH

Fountain Butterflybush (*Buddleia alternifolia*). 10 ft. Long, arching branches covered with lilac flowers make this ample shrub a fountain of delicate loveliness in early June. Grows well on dry or sandy soils. Flowers on previous season's growth. 2 year, \$1.50 each.

Orange-eye Butterflybush. 6 ft. The ends of the gracefully arched branches are covered with flowers from August to late fall. Splendid as a background for an herbaceous border. Prune close to the ground each spring. Hill extra soil about the base of the stems each fall for winter protection. Available in the varieties listed below.

Empire Blue. A pretty lavender blue. \$1.00 each.

Ille de France. Purple. \$1.00 each.

White Cloud. White and fragrant. \$1.00 each.

BEAUTYBERRY

Callicarpa dichotoma. 4 ft. A dainty shrub with clusters of shiny, lavender berries in the fall. Small, pink flowers. Should be pruned and protected as Orange-eye Butterflybushes. 2 year, \$1.25 each.

SWEETSHRUB

Calycanthus. 6-9 ft. Double, reddish-brown flowers. Blooms in late spring and early summer. Makes a neat shrub suitable for a lightly shaded spot. Likes rich, moist soil. 18-24 in., \$1.50 each.

FRINGE TREE

White Fringetree (*Chionanthus virginicus*). 12-15 ft. Closely related to the lilac, this native plant bears its clusters of fleecy white flowers in June. Autumn foliage, bright yellow. 2-3 ft., \$3.00 each.

SUMMERSWEET

Clethra alnifolia. 6-9 ft. This good, hardy, native shrub deserves wider use. The flowers are white, fragrant, small but solidly packed on 4 to 6 in. spikes in late July. It likes shady, damp places with acid soil, is good to grow on banks and does extremely well along the shore. 18-24 in., \$1.50 each.

Clethra alnifolia rosea. A selected form of above which has bright pink buds. Flowers pinkish at first. 18-24 in., \$1.75 each.

SHRUB DOGWOOD (Cornel)

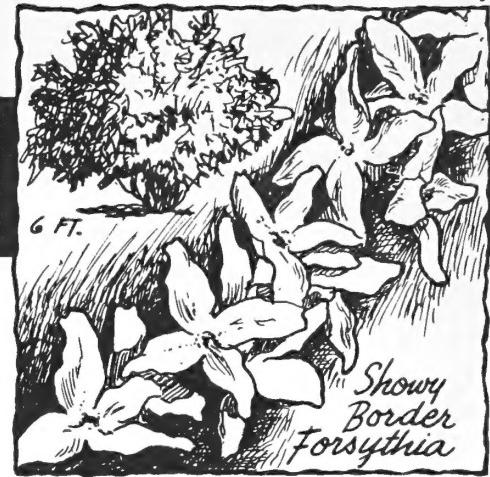
These are excellent, very hardy shrubs. Small, white flowers are in clusters; berries, white to blue, are liked by birds; they are worth planting for stem color alone. They will stand shade, wet soils, city or shore conditions and hold banks well. The young wood is brightest, so prune out old stems and keep new growth coming.

Red-branched Cornel (*Cornus alba sibirica*). 6-8 ft. Blazing red stems make a vivid spot of color in the winter. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each.

Goldentwig Cornel (*Cornus stolonifera lutea*). 6-8 ft. Bright yellow twigs make a striking contrast with above. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each.

SMOKEBUSH

Cotinus coggygria 15 ft. Tall, tree-like favorite. Its fluffy flowering and fruiting parts look like clouds of smoke. 2-3 ft., \$2.50 each.



Colorful, Practical, Inexpensive

COTONEASTER

Spreading cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster divaricata*). 6 ft. Spreading, arching branches give this shrub an unusually fine form. In early fall, many red berries glisten along the branches. Foliage turns dark red. Potted. \$1.75 each.

***Rock Cotoneaster** (*C. horizontalis*). The classic, low Cotoneaster for the rock garden or in front of foundation plantings. Small, deep-green leaves and pink flowers, followed by bright red berries which last into the winter. Informal and good. Pot plants, \$2.75 each.

FLOWERING QUINCE

Flowering Quince (*Chaenomeles lagenaria*). 6 ft. Scarlet flowers in early May. Selected, upright type. Makes an effective thorny barrier. An old-time favorite. 18-24 in., \$1.50 each.

"Cameo" **Flowering Quince**. A new hybrid with double, soft apricot-pink flowers. Blooms profusely on compact, bushy plants. 12-18 in., \$1.75; potted, \$3.00 each.

SCOTCH BROOM

Warminster Broom (*Cytisus praecox*). 4-5 ft. Twiggy, green (all winter, too) branches are covered with sulphur yellow flowers in May. Brooms should have well drained, sunny locations and often do very well in poor and sandy soils. Potted, 15-18 in., \$3.95 each.

DEUTZIA

Slender Deutzia (*Deutzia gracilis*). 3 ft. Splendid, low-mounded shrub, a mass of white flowers in May. 2 yr., \$1.50 each, 10 for \$13.50.

EUONYMUS

Winged Spindle Tree (*Euonymus alatus*). 9 ft. A big, compact bush with splendid, dark foliage which turns a handsome, bright scarlet in autumn. 2-3 ft., \$2.50 each.

Dwarf Euonymus (*E. alatus compactus*). 5 ft. A handsome, low-growing shrub with brilliant fall foliage. Corky twigs. Fine for foundation plantings and makes superb, easily maintained hedges. 18-24 in., \$2.50 each.

BEAUTYBUSH

Kolkwitzia amabilis. 10 ft. Graceful shrub with pink flowers in June. Fine, glossy foliage. Needs no special care. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each.

FORSYTHIA

Forsythia, Farrand. A brand-new triploid variety developed at the Arnold Arboretum. Has the largest flowers of any commercial variety. These are enriched with an unusual orange center not present in other varieties. 18-24 in., \$1.75 each.

F. Lynwood Gold. A stunning new form of Forsythia. It is erect, growing about 5 to 7 ft. tall. Golden yellow flowers are massed along the branches. The individual flowers are extra large, providing an extraordinary spring show. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each; \$13.50 per bundle of 10.

Showy Border Forsythia (*F. spectabilis*). 9 ft. Rich, golden bells. Upright. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each; \$8.00 per bundle of 10.

ALTHEA, or ROSE OF SHARON

Hibiscus syriacus. 15 ft. These tall, oriental shrubs bloom in late summer and fall when few shrubs are in flower. They thrive near the shore and are good for city plantings. Stiffly upright in habit. Give an extra amount of water during the first summer and protect during the first winter by hilling extra soil about the base of the plant. Pink, Red, White; all double; state color. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each.

H. Celestial Blue. Large, single blue flowers, dwarfer than above. 18-24 in., \$1.50 each.

H. Woodbridge. Produces very large, wide open, flaring flowers of a fine, clear rose-pink with deeper center. The best and most brilliant of this color. Free-blooming. 18-24 in., \$1.50 each.

Special hedging sizes of Hibiscus are listed under "Hedges" on page 11.

HYDRANGEA

Hills of Snow (*Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora*). 4 ft. Large, rounded clusters of white flowers from June to September. May be cut back each spring. 2 year, \$1.35 each.

Nikko Blue Hydrangea. The hardest and most beautiful of the blue Hydrangeas. Flowers are rich blue in acid soil, pink in alkaline soil. Has withstood temperatures to 20 degrees below zero. 2 year, \$2.00 each.

Pegee Hydrangea (*H. paniculata grandiflora*). 10 ft. Large pyramids of white, pink-tinged flowers. August-October. Makes a large, tall plant if not pruned. 18-24 in., \$1.50 each.

HOLLY

Winterberry or Black Alder (*Ilex verticillata*). 9 ft. The red-berried native Holly. As it sheds its leaves it is extremely colorful in the fall when covered with the bright fruit. Grows well in any good garden soil or wet places. Both male and female plants needed for berry bearing. (See evergreen Hollies under "Broadleaf Evergreens," page 7. Female plants, 18-24 in., \$2.25 each. Male plants, 18-24 in., \$1.75 each.

KERRIA

Kerria japonica pleniflora. 4-6 ft. Bright yellow, double flowers in May. Bright green twigs. An old favorite. 2 year, \$2.00 each.

HONEYSUCKLE

Lonicera "Zabel." 8 ft. Bush Honeysuckle with rosy red flowers in late spring; scarlet fruits; hardy and vigorous; attractive, dark foliage. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per bundle of 10.

MOCKORANGE

Atlas Mockorange (*Philadelphus, Atlas*). Immense, pure white, single flowers, measuring 2 in. and over across. A good, upright hardy shrub that will make a stupendous display in June. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each.

Fragrant Mockorange (*P. coronarius*). 8 ft. Creamy white, single and fragrant flowers in May. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per bundle of 10.

Silver Showers Mockorange (*H. V. Philadelphus*). 3 ft. NEW. A handsome, hardy and compact shrub for small gardens. Its white and fragrant flowers come in tremendous profusion in late spring. 12-18 in., \$1.50 each.

Virginal Mockorange (*P. virginiana*). 8 ft. Bears quantities of fragrant, semi-double white flowers in June, with recurring bloom late in the summer and fall. 2-3 ft., \$1.25 each.

POTENTILLA

Gold Drop (*Potentilla fruticosa H V*). 2-4 ft. A sturdy, hardy plant which produces its golden yellow flowers from mid-May throughout the summer. 15-18 in., \$1.50 each.



FLOWERING ALMOND

Prunus glandulosa. 4 ft. Its arching branches are covered with dainty pink rosettes in May. 18-24 in., \$1.50 each.

PURPLELEAF SAND CHERRY

Prunus cistena. 5-6 ft. Reddish foliage, white flowers in May followed by blackish-purple edible cherries in the fall. 18-24 in., \$2.50 each.

FLOWERING PEACH

Prunus persica. For beautiful, large flowers in May. Ordinarily the Peach is considered a tree, but to obtain more flowers, we suggest pruning the plants severely immediately after flowering. On the new growth so forced, the flowers for the following year are formed. Pink or Red. 3-4 ft. tall. \$1.80 each.

NANKING CHERRY

Prunus tomentosa. 9 ft. Lovely in late April, just before the leaves appear, when the bush is white with flowers. Scarlet cherries, one-half inch in diameter, follow in June and July. Native to the Orient, it is fine for any use from specimens to hedges. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each.

FIRETHORN

Kasan Firethorn (*P. coccinea 'Kasan'*). 6 ft. Its bright orange fruits and semi-evergreen foliage make it a showy spectacle in the fall and winter. Suitable to use in a foundation planting or to train against a warm wall. It is thorny and will stand city conditions. Pot plants, \$2.60 each.

JETBEAD

Rhodotypos scandens. 6 ft. A neat, pest-free shrub with white flowers in May and June; shiny black berries; grows in shade and difficult places. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each.

ROSE

Father Hugo Rose (*Rosa hugonis*). A yellow shrub Rose growing to 6 or 7 ft. high. A shapely bush with arching branches covered with single, yellow flowers in May. \$1.50 each.

See also other Shrub Roses on page 13.

PUSSY WILLOW

French Pussy Willow. This shrub is planted for its large, silvery-pink and furry catkins which appear on the first warm days of early spring or late winter. Stems are long and willowy and may be easily forced indoors. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each.

SPIREA

Anthony Waterer Improved Spirea (*Spiraea japonica 'Coccinea'*). 3 ft. Deeper red flowers, in larger clusters, of greater hardiness make this variety a decided improvement over Anthony Waterer. Remove all faded flower heads and it will bloom all summer. Does well at the shore. 12-18 in., \$1.25 each.

Thunberg Spirea (*S. thunbergii*). 5 ft. Tiny leaves and flowers give a soft, feathery effect. April blooming. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each.

Vanhoutte Spirea (*S. vanhouttei*). 6 ft. In late May and June its arching branches are white with masses of flowers. Valuable as a 6-ft. privacy hedge. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per bundle of 10.

TAMARIX

Small, pink, feathery flowers and tiny leaves give an unusually light and airy effect. These do well on fairly dry soil and are excellent for shore plantings.

Odessa Tamarix (*Tamarix odessana*). 6 ft. Gray-green foliage, pink flowers in late summer. Prune in early spring. A fine, small shrub. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each.

Summer Glow Tamarix (H. V. Tamarix). 8 ft. The beautiful, silvery foliage is like a veil. A sharp and delightful contrast is made with the rose-pink flowers which appear throughout the summer. All Tamarix are good at the seashore. Prune in spring. 2 year, \$1.50 each.

VIBURNUM

Burkwood Viburnum (*Viburnum burkwoodi*). 6 ft. An excellent fragrant Viburnum with pink buds and white flowers in May. It has excellent dark green foliage turning claret-red in the fall. Pot plants, \$2.50 each; larger size, \$3.75 each.

Viburnum (*Caricephalum*) (Plant Patent 776). 6-7 ft. The pink buds become 4 to 6 in. clusters of marvelously fragrant, white flowers in May. Full, bushy plant with excellent foliage which colors brilliantly in the fall. 12-18 in., \$4.00 each.

Dwarf Viburnum (*V. opulus narium*). 2 ft. Dwarf and bushy. It makes a fine, compact, low specimen or hedge without extra care. It is hardy, enjoys light shade and will stand many difficult conditions. 2 year, 90¢ each, 10 for \$7.50.

Siebold Viburnum (*Viburnum sieboldii*). 8 ft. Flat clusters of creamy white flowers in May are followed by deep red berries in the fall. Red autumn foliage. Makes a beautiful specimen shrub. 18-24 in., \$2.00 each.

Japanese Snowball (*V. tomentosum plicatum*). 10 ft. Large, round clusters of white flowers in May. Heavy, dark, lustrous foliage. Stands city conditions well. An old favorite for a lawn specimen. 2-3 ft., \$2.95 each.

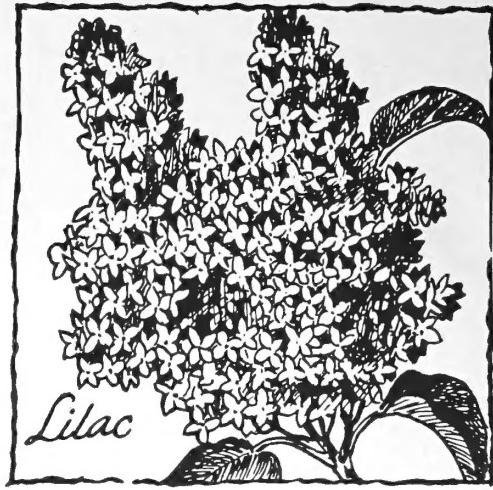
WEIGELA

Henderson Weigela (H. V. Weigela). 5 ft. In May this is covered with pink blooms which possess a great depth of color. This is an excellent and fairly new hybrid. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each.

Rose Red Weigela (*W. variceki*). 6 ft. Deep rosy red flowers in May and June and again in the late summer and fall. Hardy, upright grower. Splendid foliage. Often called Cardinal Shrub. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each.

SYMPHORICARPOS

These two small, hardy native shrubs are fine-textured and do not mind the shade and city conditions. Birds like the berries.



Lilacs

Chinese Lilac (*Syringa chinensis*). 10-15 ft. Fragrant violet flowers in May and June. Flowers freely when young. Makes a broad, billowy and graceful shrub. 18-24 in., \$1.50 each.

Littleleaf Lilac (*Syringa microphylla superba*). 6 ft. Pinky lavender flowers in clusters about 2 to 3 inches long. Spring flowers come in late May and there are additional flowers in late summer or fall. Its natural growing habit is unusual for a lilac, about twice as broad as high and quite low. 18-24 in., \$2.50 each.

HYBRID LILAC VARIETIES

In planting Lilacs, set the plants deeper than they were in the nursery. Better flowers may be obtained if the seed pods are removed each season immediately after flowering. Lilacs tend to produce shoots from the base. Permit only those needed for renewal stems to grow.

Charles Joly. Double. Dark red-purple. Fragrant. Usually flowers when a young plant.

Clarke's Giant (Plant Patent No. 754). The flowers are single, soft gentian blue of enormous size and borne in huge clusters, often a foot or more high. Fragrant. \$3.00 each.

Congo. Single. Large, heavy clusters of vivid red purple flowers.

Ellen Willmott. Double. Beautiful, large, white pyramids of flowers. Late.

Katharine Havemeyer. Double. Lavender-pink. Tremendously large clusters.

Lucie Baltet. The most popular of the "pink" Hybrid Lilacs. Single, fragrant flowers in medium to large clusters.

Ludwig Spaeth. Single. Deep purple.

Michel Buchner. Double. Bluish lilac.

President Grevy. Double. Cobalt-blue flowers contrast with rosy mauve buds.

President Lincoln. The nearest to blue. Single.

Prices of above varieties except Clarke's Giant:
Husky, 3 year plants, \$2.50 each

Snowberry (*Symporicarpos albus*). 6 ft. White berries in late summer and fall. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per bundle of 10.

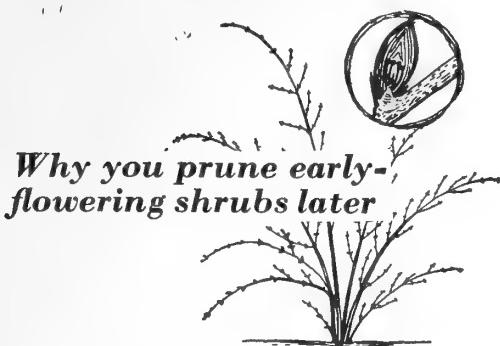
Coralberry (*S. orbiculatus*). 3-5 ft. Small, clustered, coral-red berries in fall. It spreads readily and is good to use on banks. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per bundle of 10.

Barnes HEDGES



HEDGES

For Privacy
For Beauty
For Protection



Why you prune early-flowering shrubs later

Everblooming Fence Rose. A new hybrid developed for hedges. See page 13.

Red Barberry (*Barberis thunbergi atropurpurea*). 2 to 4 ft. Dark red leaves throughout the season. Be sure to plant in a sunny place. 2 yr. plants. 12-18 in., \$4.50 for 10, \$40.00 for 100.

Mentor Barberry (*Berberis mentorensis*). 4-7 ft. A taller, thorny barrier which has the added advantage of being semi-evergreen. Dark red berries. Has withstood temperatures to -20 degrees F. without injury. Also resistant to hot, dry weather. 18-24 in., \$1.50 each, 10 for \$13.50.

California Privet. 3 to 15 ft. Famous for its bright green foliage which stays green until late fall. Not reliably hardy north of Connecticut.

10-50 plants	50 or more	
12-18 in., heavy plants..	15¢ each	12¢ each
18-24 in.	20¢ each	16¢ each
2-3 ft.	25¢ each	20¢ each



The following flowering shrubs, when planted 18-24 inches apart, make excellent hedges. They are described more fully under Flowering Shrubs. Pages 8, 9 and 10.

Flowering Quince.

12 in. plants, \$4.95 for 10.

Lynwood Gold Forsythia.

12-18 in., \$3.50 for 10, \$15.00 for 50.

Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*). An excellent upright variety to use in narrow spaces. Will grow well in either sun or shade. Long flowering period from August to frost. Double, pink or red. 12-18 in. Sold only in bundles of 10 of one color for \$3.50

Honeysuckle. (*Lonicera zabel*). 12-18 in., \$3.00 for 10, \$12.50 for 50.

Mockorange Hedging (*Philadelphus var.*). 12-18 in., \$3.00 for 10, \$12.50 for 50.

Virginal Mockorange (*Philadelphus virginalis*). 12-18 in., \$4.95 for 10.

Vanhoutte Spirea (*Spiraea vanhouttei*). \$3.50 for 10, \$15.00 for 50.

Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*). 12-18 in. plants, \$3.00 for 10, \$12.50 for 50.

Coralberry (*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*). 12-18 in., \$3.00 for 10, \$12.50 for 50.



The Grootendorst Supreme, Pink Grootendorst, Hansa, and Armstrong Fence Roses are excellent thorny, disease free and insect resistant, everblooming varieties for protective privacy hedges. They are described and priced on page 13 under "Shrub and Ground-Cover Roses."

Among the evergreens are many excellent hedging plants for year-round effectiveness. Included are Yews, Hemlocks and Arborvitae (page 6); Boxleaf Holly, Hetz Holly and Roundleaf Holly (page 7).

Ground Covers

This is one of the smaller groups of plants in this book but it is one of the most important, for in addition to their beauty, these plants are extremely useful. They solve problems. That steep, sunny bank which is hard to mow can well be covered with Hall's Honeysuckle or the roses listed below. If the soil is good, Myrtle will provide an excellent evergreen cover for it . . . or use Purpleleaf Wintercreeper. Nothing neatens up an evergreen foundation planting so much as does Pachysandra or Myrtle. And, while they are doing it, they provide shade for the roots and cut down the evaporation of water which your evergreens need. Use them generously for such purposes and for their beauty. When you are in, tell us your problem and we will be happy to select a plant for your need.

Baby Wintercreeper (*Euonymus minimus*).

This small evergreen ground cover grows in full sun or shade. Its tiny leaves make it a beautiful, fine-textured cover for limited areas where coarseness is undesirable. Pots, \$1.60 each.

Purpleleaf Wintercreeper (*Euonymus coloratus*). An excellent evergreen ground cover: green in summer; red-purple in winter. Grows in sun or shade. 50¢ each, 10 for \$4.50; 15-18 in., \$1.00 each, 10 for \$8.00.

English Ivy (*Hedera helix baltica*). One of the best evergreen vines for walls, also a superb ground cover. This form is hardier than the regular English Ivy. 50¢ each, \$4.50 for 10.

Pachistima canbyi. 12 in. Low evergreen shrub with narrow, shiny, dark green leaves. Makes a good ground cover, border or edging plant in acid soil and shade. Potted clumps, \$1.25 each.

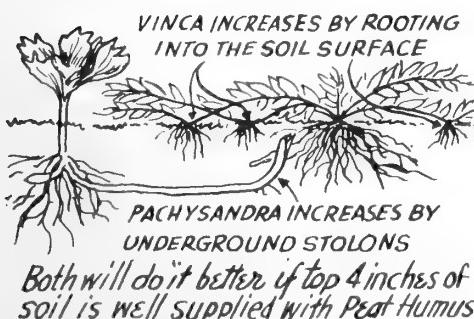
Japanese Spurge or Pachysandra. For a dense evergreen ground cover in places too shady for grass. Grows by underground stems and makes a thick, green carpet, about 9 in. high. 1 yr., \$1.20 for 10, \$10.00 for 100.

Myrtle (*Vinca minor*). A superb, low, evergreen ground cover with shiny, dark green leaves and lilac-blue flowers in spring. Does well in sun or shade. Good for holding banks. \$2.00 for 10, \$18.00 for 100.

Lonicera japonica halliana (Hall's honeysuckle—See Vines, page 15). Semi-evergreen. Rapid-growing, vigorous, covering a large area quickly. Needs restraint.

Wichuriana Rose. This rose makes an excellent ground cover for sunny banks and rock slopes. It has deep green, lustrous foliage and will cover those difficult spots in a relatively short time. White flowers in June and reddish fruits. See page 13.

These pruning directions apply to
Flowering Shrubs
(Pages 8, 9 and 10)



Barnes SELECTED ROSES FOR 1961

HYBRID TEA ROSES

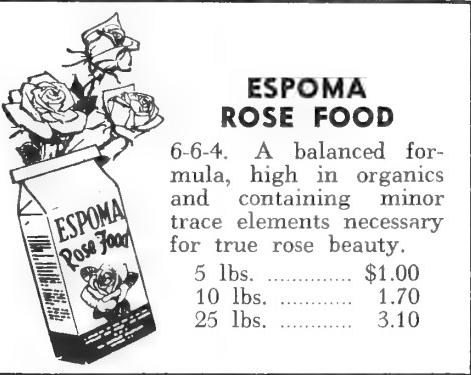
 = All America Selection



ESPOMA ROSE FOOD

6-6-4. A balanced formula, high in organics and containing minor trace elements necessary for true rose beauty.

5 lbs.	\$1.00
10 lbs.	1.70
25 lbs.	3.10



EASIEST SPRAYER TO USE

ACCURATE AND DEPENDABLE



Attaches to your hose. Exceptionally efficient — simple to use — easy to clean. 2 gal. \$3.49 4 gal. 6.45 6 gal. 9.95

SEE "A Little About Proportional Sprayers" on Page 21.

ORTHO ROSE SPRAY KIT

All the chemicals you need to keep your roses. Little or no supplementing necessary. Only \$3.95



Use In Your Ortho Sprayer

JAPANESE BEETLES

See insecticide section (Pages 20 - 21)

HYBRID TEA ROSES

 = All America Selection

Charlotte Armstrong Beautiful, long, pointed buds. Large, cerise flowers. Plant is vigorous and blooms freely. A favorite from coast to coast. \$1.35 each.

Comtesse Vandal. Vigorous and dependable. Two-tone pink and cream. \$1.35 each.

Crimson Glory. Dark red. Large, fragrant flowers throughout the season. \$1.35 each.

Duet (Plant Patent 1903). 1961 All America Winner. A colorful harmony of salmon pink petals which deepen to sparkling orange red on the outside. Perfect buds form full and nicely shaped flowers. \$3.50 each.

Eclipse. Long, tapering buds of deep golden yellow. An old-timer that still retains its popularity. \$1.35 each.

Frau Karl Druschki (Hybrid Perpetual). One of the oldest and most popular white shrub Roses. Sturdy stems to 6 ft. carry giant white Roses touched with pink. \$1.35 each.

Kordes Perfecta (Plant Patent 1604). A new color blend of pink and cream white with suffusion of yellow. \$3.50 each.

McGredy's Ivory. Ivory white buds open into big, snow-white flowers. Moderately fragrant. Vigorous, disease-resistant and a prolific bloomer. \$1.35 each.

Mrs. P. S. Dupont. Deep golden yellow flowers are produced freely. \$1.35 each.

Mojave (Plant Patent 1176). Glowing rich orange-apricot. Big, fragrant, long-lasting flowers. \$2.75 each.

New Yorker (Plant Patent 823). Clear bright red, unfading and fragrant. Velvety petals. Tall, free-blooming plants, \$2.50 each.

Peace (Plant Patent 591). Soft yellow, blended with pink and cream at petal edges. Extra double and large. A much loved Rose. \$2.50 each.

Picture. An exquisitely shaped, deep pink, unfading Rose. Rich green, healthy foliage on a strong plant. \$1.35 each.

Poinsettia. Long pointed perfect buds of glowing red. Vigorous with good stems for cutting. \$1.35 each.

Sterling Silver (Plant Patent 1433). Large 5 inch flowers of silvery lavender to contrast with the other roses in your garden. Fragrant, free blooming. \$3.00 each.

Talisman. Buds of perfect form open to colorful blooms of orange scarlet with rich yellow on the outside of the petals. \$1.35 each.

Tiffany (Plant Patent 1304). A warm clear pink with a golden yellow shading at the base of the petals. Vigorous plants, well furnished with dark green, disease resistant foliage. \$2.75 each.

Virgo. Large double high centered flowers, white, sometimes shaded blush pink. Dark leathery foliage. Abundant bloom. \$1.35 each.

FLORIBUNDA ROSES

Because of their freedom of bloom (late June to frost) and relatively low height, the floribundas are useful in front of evergreens or as a flowering border.

Betty Prior. One of the most profuse-flowering bush Roses you can plant. The single flowers (in clusters) resemble dogwood blossoms, light pink inside and deep carmine-pink on the reverse. \$1.35 each.

Fashion (Plant Patent 789.) Beautiful, soft, yet bright, orange pink shadings color these semi-double flowers. \$2.00 each.

Floradora. Brilliant orange-red camellia-like flowers. Free-flowering, sturdy and tall-growing. One of the finest and showiest of the Floribundas. \$1.35 each.

Frensham. A new, deep crimson-red that grows vigorously and produces abundantly all summer. Large flowers. \$1.35 each.

Fusilier (Plant Patent 1709). 1958 AARS Award Winner. The high-colored orange-red flowers are produced freely in heavy clusters. \$2.00 each.

Gold Cup (Plant Patent 1683). Another 1958 All-America Winner. A rich, non-fading golden yellow. Fragrance and glossy deep green foliage are two other assets in this newcomer. \$2.00 each.

Rosenelfe. A vigorous and continuous bloomer. Beautiful gardenia-like flowers of silvery rose pink. \$1.35 each.

Summer Snow. Large clusters of clear white flowers almost cover the light green foliage all summer. Compact 2 ft. plants. Ideal for massing or for a border. \$1.35 each.

GRANDIFLORA ROSES

This new class combines the flower quality of Hybrid Teas with the vigorous growth of the Floribundas. Persistently everblooming.

Buccaneer (Plant Patent 1119). Tapering buds of clear golden yellow open to cup-shaped fragrant flowers. \$2.50 each.

Carousel (Plant Patent 1066). Fine unfading bright red flowers freely produced on a 3 ft. bush. \$2.00.

Queen Elizabeth (Plant Patent 1259). Rose pink. One of the most popular of recent Award Winners. Grows 4 ft. \$2.50 each.

Pink Parfait (Plant Patent 1904). 1961 All America Winner. This sturdy grandiflora is colored with pastel shades of pink, softly blended. An amazing abundance of bloom gives perfect, but petite, roses (25 petals) for cutting. Handsome, compact plant. \$3.50 each.



LOOK FOR

HOW TO PLANT

directions on

or with your rose packages.

CLIMBING ROSES

Blaze Improved. Bright red. Hardy and dependable. A new and more free-flowering type. \$1.35 each.

Blossom Time (Plant Patent 1240). The pleasing light rose pink, fragrant flowers are fully double (35-40 petals), of hybrid tea form and profusely produced. Plant vigorous and with good foliage. \$2.50 each.

Climbing Etoile de Hollande. A vigorous, climbing Hybrid Tea with flowers of a deep, glowing red. Highly fragrant. \$1.35 each.

Climbing Mrs. Sam McGredy. Perfectly formed, high-centered orange-scarlet flowers with sweetbriar fragrance. \$1.35 each.

Climbing Talisman. This makes a splendid pillar-type Rose. Blooms all season. Red and gold, double flowers. \$1.35 each.

Gold Rush. Here is a hardy, everblooming yellow climbing rose. The lovely flowers are large, double, high centered and a rich golden yellow. They are produced from late spring to frost. The foliage is ivy green and glossy. Hardy, a vigorous grower and a welcome addition to the small list of yellow climbers. \$1.35 each.

Inspiration. Flowers have the same clear, sparkling pink tones found in the fine old Hybrid Tea, Pink Radiance. Very hardy and reliable, blooming from June through October. \$1.35 each.

New Dawn. Hardy, everblooming climber with large flowers of delicate apple-blossom pink. Vigorous. \$1.35 each.

White Dawn. The medium sized flowers are double, snow white, fragrant and produced constantly from late spring to frost. Vigorous grower with glossy foliage. \$1.35 each.

MINIATURE ROSES

They are tiny. The plants are seldom over a foot high and the clustered flowers when fully open are about an inch across. Derived from Swiss Alpine Roses, they require a well-drained soil which is supplied with ample water during dry weather. Given such treatment, they are harder than hybrid teas and need only slight winter protection. Superb for rock garden or to plant in the foreground of larger plants where they flower from June to frost. Pot plants of the following varieties, \$1.50 each.

BABY GOLD STAR (Plant Patent 407). Golden yellow from the heart of the flower to the tips of the petals.

PIXIE (Plant Patent 408). The world's tiniest double white Rose.

RED IMP (Plant Patent 1032). Fully double deep red miniature counterpart of the florist's finest Roses.

SWEET FAIRY (Plant Patent 748). Fragrant, dark pink buds open to inch-wide blooms of apple-blossom pink.

QUANTITY PRICES ON ALL ROSES

Where "each"	10 plants of this price is	price group,
\$1.35	\$12.80	
1.50	13.50	
1.75	15.50	
2.00	17.50	
2.25	20.00	
2.50	22.00	
2.75	24.00	
3.00	26.00	

SHRUB AND GROUND-COVER ROSES

Father Hugo Rose (*Rosa hugonis*). A yellow shrub Rose growing to 6 or 7 ft. high. The arching branches are covered with yellow flowers in May. \$1.50 each.

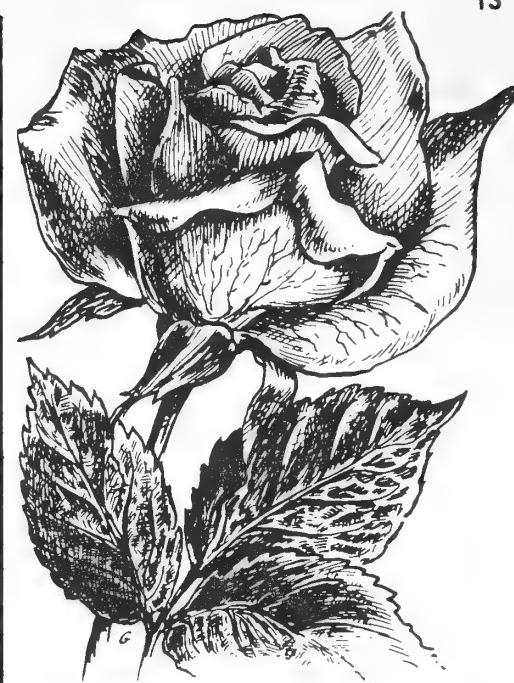
Grootendorst Supreme. 6 ft. Useful as specimens, this and the next variety are invaluable as thorny hedges with insect-resistant foliage. Both will flower all summer with reasonable care. This variety has clusters of red flowers which are notched like miniature carnations. \$1.50 each, 10 for \$13.50.

Pink Grootendorst. A pink-flowered counterpart of the above variety. Both of these roses are extremely hardy either inland or at the seashore and withstand clipping for formal hedges. \$1.50 each, 10 for \$13.50.

Hansa. The large double fragrant flowers are a rich purple crimson, unusual in roses. As a rugosa hybrid, it is free from most of the troubles that other types of roses have. Flowers from June to frost. \$1.50 each.

Armstrong Fence Rose (Hybrid 311). Bushy upright. Handsome glossy foliage. Grows 4-5 ft. tall. Medium sized, single flowers of vivid red continue all summer. As hardy as the average H. T. or Floribunda and should be treated the same in the winter. Plant 18 in. apart. Bundle of 5 plants \$3.45. This new hybrid makes no sprawly thicket nor is it a leggy spring bloomer.

Wichuriana. An excellent ground cover for use on hard-to-manage banks and slopes. Deep green, lustrous foliage and clusters of white, golden centered flowers in June. 1 yr. plants, bundle of 10 for \$3.50.



Rose Facts

HOW TO GET THE MOST OUT OF YOUR ROSES

Most of the roses shown on these two pages are "Everblooming". To maintain this ever-blooming quality, they will need to be kept in active growth throughout the season. After planting, they should be watered heavily once a week until early September and given Rose Food in mid-May, mid-June and mid-July. Remember, to get vigorous growth and generous flowering, water and feed regularly.

* * * *

Spraying roses for insects and diseases is much simpler than it used to be. The majority of them are controlled by a combination of Insecticide and Fungicide. Dusts are perhaps easier to use but are not considered as effective as liquid sprays which will cling to the undersides of the leaves as well as the tops.

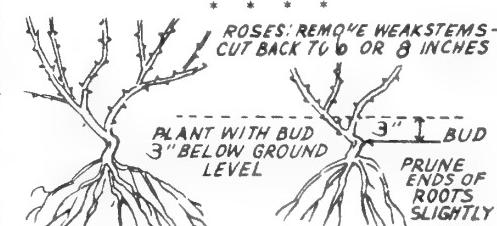
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Regular applications every 10 days or two weeks will control the majority of pests. However, the new growth and new flowers that open between sprayings may need attention. For this purpose an aerosol plant spray which you can carry and use easily when you walk in the garden is most practical.

* * * *

When picking flowers from your roses plan to cut a quarter inch above the second leaf up from the bottom of the flower truss. New flower buds will usually arise from the bases of these leaves. Cutting lower will give you longer stems but result in fewer flowers later on.

* * * *



Be generous with your care and your roses will be generous with you.

Barnes FLOWERING AND SHADE TREES

The prices are quoted for nursery-grown, properly transplanted trees with vigorous root system to assure you success.

Trees will be shipped by railway express. All items marked * are offered for sale only at our nursery or within local truck delivery zone.

MAPLES

Silver Maple (*Acer dasycarpum*). 100 ft. Rapid growth quickly matures this tall, broad and gracefully branched Maple. Its chief fault is its brittleness. 6-8 ft., \$4.75 each.

Bloodleaf Japanese Maple (*Acer palmatum atropurpureum*). Even though this variety can grow to a 20 ft. tree of interesting, irregular growth, it is more often used as a large specimen shrub. Deep red-purple color. Grafted plants. 12-15 in., \$4.95 each.

Crimson King Maple (*Plant Pat. 735*). A form of Norway Maple with dark red foliage in spring, summer and autumn. 6-7 ft. whips, \$7.50 each.

Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*). 80 ft. The most popular tree for street planting. A rounded, compact head and large leaves give dense shade. 5-6 ft., \$4.95 each; 8-10 ft., \$9.00 each; *1½-1¾ in. trunk diameter, \$12.00 each; *1¾-2 in., \$16.00 each; *2-2½ in., \$22.00 each.

Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*). 80 ft. A favorite shade tree. Oval in form, this native Maple, with brilliant red, orange and yellow fall color, is one of the finest shade trees. 8-10 ft., \$10.50 each; 10-12 ft., \$13.50 each.

BIRCHES

White Birch Clumps (*Betula alba*). Silvery white Birches grown so you may have a cluster of these beautiful trees: 2 or 3 stems on one root. 4-5 ft. tall, \$4.95 each.

Cutleaf White Birch (*Betula alba laciniata*). 40 ft. This white-barked, graceful tree is one of the most beautiful to plant on a lawn. Leaves are light green and finely cut. Plant in early spring. 6-8 ft., \$6.50 each; 8-10 ft., \$9.00 each.

Redbud or Judas Tree (*Cercis canadensis*). 20 ft. A small, shrubby tree. In spring before the leaves unfold it bears masses of rose-pink flowers. It presents an unusually delicate effect with an evergreen background. 2-3 ft., \$2.50 each.

Chinese Chestnut. Fruit Section, See page 4.

DOGWOODS

Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*). A favorite small tree with lovely white flowers and bright autumn color. Native, hardy and beautiful. Plant in spring. 2-3 ft., \$3.50 each; 3-4 ft., \$5.00 each.

Pink Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida rubra*). A form of preceding with deep pink flowers, dwarfer and less hardy. 2-3 ft., \$4.95 each; 3-4 ft., \$8.00 each; 4-5 ft., \$12.00 each.

***Japanese Dogwood** (*Cornus kousa*). 20 ft. This oriental counterpart of our native flowering Dogwood will make a splendid flowering and small shade tree for the home grounds. Flowers come in mid-June. For a desirable and different tree, try this. 3-4 ft., B & B, \$7.50 each.

THORNS

Washington Thorn (*Crataegus phaeopyrum*). A Hawthorn with year-round interest and, because of its moderate size, excellent for the lawn of a small house. There is a profusion of white flowers in May. Foliage is good, lustrous and turns orange in the fall. Bright red fruits last into winter. The tree is thorny, densely branched and makes excellent hedges. Hardy. 3-4 ft., \$4.50 each; 4-5 ft., \$6.50 each.

Paul's Scarlet Thorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha pauli*). 25 ft. Tall and slender tree with double, rose-red flowers which come in late May. 5-6 ft., \$5.00 each.

Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*). A tall tree, narrow and picturesquely branched when young, which in time becomes large and broad. It is not troubled by insects, disease or city conditions unhealthy for many trees. Leaves resemble maidenhair fern. 5-6 ft., \$7.50 each.

LOCUSTS

Moraine Locust (*Plant Pat. 836*). Splendid, fast-growing shade tree. Lacy foliage that allows grass to grow beneath it. No thorns or seed pods. A clean and hardy lawn tree, adapted to cities and other difficult places. Vase-shaped when young, broadening with maturity. 6-8 ft. whips, \$6.00 each.

Shademaster Locust (*Plant Pat. 1515*). A new variety this year, similar in every respect to Moraine Locust (above) except that it makes a straighter tree when young. 5-6 ft., branched, \$7.50 each.

Sunburst Locust (*Plant Pat. 1313*). Another addition to this valuable family of trees. The outer leaves are a rich, golden yellow in color. 6-8 ft., \$9.00 each.

Golden Rain Tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*). 30 ft. This and the Laburnum are the only yellow-flowered trees which can be grown in this area. Flowers yellow in large, upright pyramidal clusters in early summer. 4-5 ft., \$5.50 each; 5-6 ft., \$9.00 each; 6-8 ft., \$12.00 each.

Golden Chain Tree (*Laburnum vossii*). 15 ft. Slender tree with long, drooping clusters of bright yellow flowers in the spring. A protected spot is recommended in Connecticut. Not hardy north. 5-6 ft., branched, \$5.00 each; 6-8 ft., \$7.50 each.

MAGNOLIAS

Saucer Magnolia (*Magnolia soulangeana*). 25 ft. The exotic lawn tree with huge pink and white flowers in early May. 2-3 ft., \$4.95 each.

***Star Magnolia** (*Magnolia stellata*). 20 ft. Branches low and densely. Fragrant, white flowers several weeks before the Saucer Magnolia blooms. 18-24 in., \$7.50 each; 2-3 ft., \$9.00 each; 3-4 ft., \$12.00 each.

Sourwood (*Oxydendrum arboreum*). 35 ft. A graceful pyramidal tree with handsome lustrous foliage which turns brilliant scarlet in the fall. White flowers bloom in July, are in short drooping racemes. The fruits, in the same form, are sand color and last well into the winter. Plant in a sunny place. 4-5 ft., \$6.00 each.

London Planetree (*Platanus acerifolia*). 80 ft. This will make a tall, wide shade tree with large, Maple-like leaves. Resistant to disease and insects, fast-growing, enduring adverse city and shore conditions, it is much used for urban planting. Flaking bark gives a grayish mottled effect. 8-10 ft., \$12.00 each.

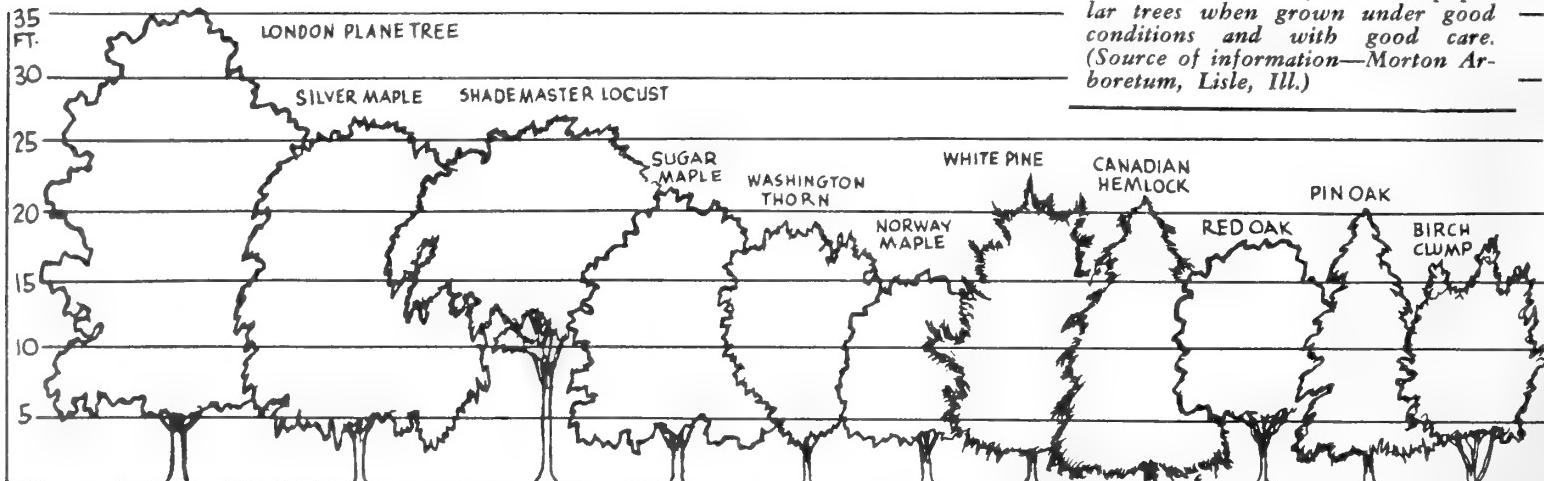
Lombardy Poplar (*Populus nigra italicica*). A narrow, upright, columnar tree valued for this characteristic shape and for its quick growth. Foliage turns brilliant yellow in the fall. 5-6 ft. whips, 90¢ each; 5 for \$3.75.

Flowering Cherry (*Prunus Kwanzan*). Large, double, deep pink flowers in spring. The tree is upright and vigorous in growth. 4-5 ft., \$5.50 each.

Flowering Cherry, Mt. Fugi. Fragrant, double flowers open a soft pink, later become a pure white. 4-5 ft., \$5.75 each.

***Weeping Japanese Cherry**. The pendent limbs are covered with a lacy pinkness in earliest spring. 5-6 ft., \$9.00 each.

This chart shows the average 10-year growth of several of the most popular trees when grown under good conditions and with good care. (Source of information—Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Ill.)



Flowering Peach. See Flowering Shrubs, page 10.

Purpleleaf Plum (*Prunus, Thundercloud*). This is a small, upright growing tree with dainty, pale pink flowers and dark red-purple foliage which stays dark throughout the summer. 4-5 ft., \$3.50 each.

Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*). A popular Oak well adapted to Connecticut. Pyramidal and relatively fast growing. The finely cut leaves have good fall color. 5-6 ft., \$5.50 each; 6-8 ft., \$7.50 each.

Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*). 75 ft. Broad, round topped when old, pyramidal when young. Deep, lustrous green leaves turning brilliant red in fall. 6-8 ft., \$7.50 each; 8-10 ft., \$10.00 each.

Babylon Weeping Willow (*Salix babylonica*). 40 ft. Long, pendulous branches droop gracefully to the ground. The trees create exquisite effects beside waterways but will thrive also in drier locations. 5-6 ft., \$2.50 each; 6-8 ft., \$3.50 each.

Solomon Weeping Willow (*Salix sepulcralis*). Similar in appearance to the Babylon Weeping Willow but it is hardier and grows faster. 5-6 ft., \$2.50 each; 6-8 ft., \$3.50 each.

Thurlow Weeping Willow (*Salix elegantissima*). The hardiest of the weeping willows. Its pendulous branches are twice as long as those of the Wisconsin or Niobe Weeping Willows. Foliage fine textured, giving a soft appearance to the tree. 5-6 ft., \$3.50 each; 6-8 ft., \$5.00 each.

Mountain Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*). 25 ft. An attractive, hardy tree for lawns. Clusters of orange-scarlet berries from July until winter. Birds like the fruit. 6-8 ft., \$6.00 each.

Keaki or Japanese Zelkova (*Zelkova serrata*). This round topped, short trunked tree with many ascending branches resembles a small leaved elm for which it is considered the best substitute. Grows rapidly. A good pest free shade tree with yellow and tan fall color. 4-5 ft., \$6.00 each.

FLOWERING CRABS for 3-season beauty

Almey. 20 ft. A beautiful new variety, with large, fire-red flowers, starred white at each center. Scarlet fruits make excellent winter food for birds. Hardy. 5-6 ft., \$3.75 each.

Carmine Crab (*Malus atrosanguinea*). Brilliant carmine rose flowers. Makes a broad and spreading tree. 4-6 ft., \$3.50 each.

Dolgo Crab. Pure white fragrant flowers on a large (to 35 ft.) tree. The bright red fruits which ripen nearly a month before most of the others, are also good for jelly. 4-6 ft., \$3.50 each.

Eley Crab. (*Malus purpurea eleyi*). Wine-red flowers and fruits; splendid and showy; fruits suitable for making jelly. 5-6 ft., \$3.50 each.

Hopa Crab. Large, rose-colored flowers; shiny orange and red fruits. 5-6 ft., \$3.50 each.

Irene Crab. One of the more dwarf crabs. Foliage is dark and purplish. Flowers are wine-red and single. 5-6 ft., \$3.75 each.

Marshall Oyama. 18 ft. Valued as the most narrowly upright of the crabs. The large pink and white flowers are followed by red-cheeked yellow fruits. 4-6 ft., \$3.75 each.

Redbud Crab (*Malus zumi calocarpa*). Red buds, white flowers, brilliant, small red fruits lasting into winter. Small tree. 4-6 ft., \$3.50 each.

Vines

Dutchman's Pipe Vine (*Aristolochia durior*).

To 30 ft. A vigorous, twining vine well clothed with dark green, heart shaped leaves as much as 12 inches long. The inconspicuous flowers are curiously formed and suggest the name. Container grown, \$2.50 each.

Mme. Galen Trumpetvine (*H.V. Campsis tagliabiana*). 25 ft. A new and more free-flowering variety with deep orange-yellow flowers. Climbs high and blooms throughout most of the summer. \$1.75 each.

Oriental Bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*). 35 ft. A vigorous vine with orange-red berries that are splendid for winter decoration. Plant in groups. \$1.25 each.

Clematis—Named Hybrids:

6-10 ft. All extra large potted plants.
Jackmani. Large purple flowers, 4 to 5 in. across, are freely produced all summer, on this colorful, attractive and well known vine. Flowers on current season's growth. \$2.50 each.

Mme. Le Coultre. A new white that bears large, showy, richly textured flowers in abundance. Early flowering. \$2.50 each.

Nelly Moser. Pale mauve with a reddish band down the center of each petal. Unusual two-toned effect. \$2.50 each.

Ramona. Large lavender-blue single flowers in summer. \$2.50 each.

Ville de Lyon. Carmine-red flowers with darker tones in the center of each blossom. July to September. \$2.50 each.

Paniculata (*Sweet Autumn Clematis*) 30 ft. Valued for the profuse, fragrant white flowers in late August followed by the attractive plumy seed heads. Has few, if any, diseases or insect pests. Vigorous and good. \$1.25 each.

Wintercreeper. (*Euonymus fortunei*). Dark evergreen leaves. Slow growing and very hardy. For covering foundations and walls. 12-15 in., \$1.50 each.

TREE CARE ITEMS

TREE PAINT. Pint, 50¢; Quart, 75¢.

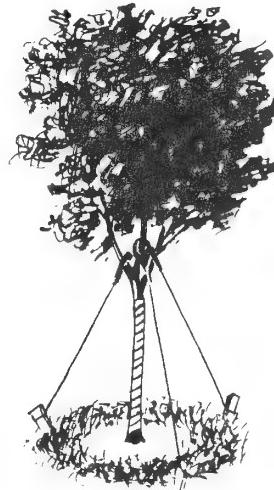
PRUNING PAINT BOMB. 98¢.

TANGLEFOOT. 6 oz. tube, 90¢; 1 lb. can, \$1.50.

TREE WRAP. For newly planted trees. Roll, 98¢.

TREE GUARD KIT. Stakes, wire, rubber, wrap. \$2.49.

GRAFTING WAX. 1/4 lb., 60¢.



Climbing Hydrangea (*Hydrangea petiolaris*). 75 ft. Here is a rare and unusual vine, a true Hydrangea that will climb on walls, fences, chimneys or trees (without harming trees). The 6 to 10 in. clusters of white flowers are borne profusely in early summer. The serrate foliage is lustrous and beautiful throughout the season. \$3.75 each.



Everblooming Honeysuckle (*Lonicera heckrottii*). Rose-coral trumpets lined with gold. Blooms from May until frost and can be trained as a shrub, hedge, vine or ground cover. \$1.50 each.

Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica halliana*). An old favorite for its fragrance and dark, semi-evergreen leaves. Yellow and white flowers. 60¢ each, 10 for \$4.50.

Boston Ivy (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*). 60 ft. Ideal to use in cities, not fussy about soil, not troubled by pests nor injured by smoke or dirt. Glossy, dark green leaves, red in fall, make a perfect cover for brick or stone. \$1.00 each.

Silver Lace Vine (*Polygonum auberti*). This is a rapid-growing vine for a dense screen in sun or shade. It has masses of foamy white flowers in late summer. Hardy. \$1.50 each.

Chinese Wistaria. 25 ft. Drooping clusters of lavender flowers in May. Grows rapidly. \$1.50 each.

Royal Purple Longcluster Wistaria (*Wistaria floribunda H V*). 25 ft. This deep violet variety has bloom clusters from 1 1/2 to 3 feet long. It is even hardier than the Chinese Wistaria (listed above) which is the kind most commonly seen. 2 year plants, \$3.75 each.

WAYWARD VINE GUIDE and SUPPORT.

For attaching plant stems to masonry walls. Gray for stone; red for brick. \$1.00 for a box of 20, including cement.

Connecticut Customers, Please Add
3% Sales Tax.

LAWN CARE SUPPLIES

Barnes

"A LITTLE ABOUT A LAWN PROGRAM"

Grass, like any living thing, requires sustained care, nourishment and moisture. Many home owners mistakenly feel that a spring application of fertilizer will result in a satisfying green carpet throughout the growing season.

This is as unlikely as a good breakfast satisfying our appetites for the entire day. In spite of professional research teams, such as Scott's in Marysville, Ohio, who are constantly developing and improving products for lawn care, there is yet no one "miracle" package which will meet all requirements and solve all problems encountered in growing a better lawn.

However, after 90 years of growth and product improvement, Scott has developed a line of related and compatible products which, when used the "Program way" will result in a satisfying lawn.

A "Lawn Program" simply means using the right thing at the right time — in the right way. The use of products and quantities will vary depending on the soil condition, the climate and mostly the degree of beauty to be achieved.

"A LITTLE ABOUT HALTS (CRABGRASS CONTROL)"

CRABGRASS IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD?

No matter how much crabgrass occurs in your town — or even in the lawn next door — you can have a clean lawn. Crabgrass comes from *seeds in the soil* (maybe they blew in from the neighbors). No matter the source, an application of Halts is the way to keep your lawn free from crabgrass. It is not unusual to see a sharp line of demarcation at the lot line where one neighbor used it and another didn't.

YOU CAN APPLY HALTS AND SOW SEED THE SAME DAY

Halts and grass seed are completely compatible. This is one of the proudest triumphs of Scott's Research. They could have had Halts for you three years earlier if they had been willing to forego compatibility. But it's just not good sense to kill crabgrass if you can't go ahead and seed now or any time this spring; you merely end up with big bare spots. You would be better off to have crabgrass, at least it's green.

Scott's seem to be alone in insisting upon compatibility with seeding — but they don't mind. You will have a better lawn, and this is what really counts.

In seeding a new lawn on bare soil or wherever topsoil has been added recently, Halts is not recommended. Instead wait until summer and use Clout.

Don't break the barrier! Complete all scratching up of the soil surface *before* you apply Halts. Otherwise you will poke holes in your chemical barrier and let some crabgrass through.

Importance of Accuracy. Crabgrass seeds are in the soil by the billions. That's why even distribution of Halts over every square inch of surface is essential. Not difficult with a Scott's Spreader, just about impossible without.

HOW HALTS WORKS

There is no activity from Halts until the soil reaches crabgrass-germinating temperature of 50° or more. Halts needs to be evenly dispersed on the soil, ready to catch the tiny emerging sprouts. Proper application lays down a thousand or more particles on every square inch. These slowly release the crabgrass-stopping chemicals that destroy germinating crabgrass. It also upsets the respiratory process of sprouting crabgrass seeds. But good grass and grass seed are *not* harmed. This is an unusual property of Halts.

WHAT TO EXPECT FROM HALTS

Halts will give you almost complete control of new crabgrass coming from seed. It will also clear the soil of grubs that chew off grass roots and which attract skunks and other predators.

In this climate, occasional crabgrass plants might live through from one year to the next. Halts probably won't have any effect on these plants. They can be controlled with Clout in summer along with new plants that slip through your Halts barrier.

ARE YOU USING A SPREADER?

Only with an accurate Scott's Spreader are you in complete control when you apply needed lawn materials. Never any mistakes — you set it by the number on the package. You enjoy full confidence that you are doing the job exactly right and getting the benefits you paid for.

#35, 18 inch, \$16.95

#75, 24 inch, \$24.95

Larger Spreaders available.

SPECIAL money-saving offers:

Save \$5.00 on an 18 inch spreader

or

Save \$8.00 on a 24 inch spreader when purchased with other Scott products.



YOUR KEY
to a
Beautiful Lawn

LAWN CARE ITEMS TO BE APPLIED WITH A SPREADER

TURF BUILDER. A complete Lawn Fertilizer, clean, odorless, safe. A single bag richly nourishes 5000 square feet, yet weighs only 22 lbs. 1 bag, \$4.95; 2 bags, \$9.50; 10 bags, \$44.50.

SOIL IMPROVER. A valuable soil conditioner. Neutralizes acid soil with one application. Restores valuable minerals to the soil. One bag conditions 2500 sq. ft. 1 bag, \$2.95; 10 bags, \$26.50.

BONUS. Weeds as it feeds. When broad-leaved weeds are giving up, Bonus stimulates good grass to fill in the vacancies. Best time to use: April/May; August/September. One bag treats 5,000 sq. ft. 1 bag, \$5.95; 2 bags, \$11.50; 10 bags, \$53.50.

4XD. Controls dandelions and other broad-leaved weeds. Apply whenever weeds are active. Because it's granular and applied by a spreader, there is no spray to drift and damage valuable ornamentals. One bag treats 5,000 sq. ft. 1 bag, \$3.95; 10 bags, \$35.00.

KANSEL. Controls chickweed, oxalis, clover. Use when these weeds are active and foliage is moist from dew or rain or sprinkling. One bag treats 5,000 sq. ft. 1 bag, \$4.95; 10 bags, \$44.50.

HALTS. Stops crabgrass in early spring before it starts. Also eliminates ants, Japanese beetle grubs and other soil inhabiting insects. Winter or early spring use. One bag treats 2500 sq. ft. 1 bag, \$9.95; 2 bags, \$18.95; 10 bags, \$89.50.

SCUTL. Controls lawn fungus. Best used periodically as a preventative program. Safer clean granules. Helpful to lawns in all seasons. 2500 and 5,000 sq. ft. sizes. 2500 sq. ft. size bag, \$3.25; 5,000 sq. ft. bag, \$5.95; 2 bags, \$11.50; 10 bags, \$53.50.

COPE. Eliminates grubs, cutworms, ants. Skunks and moles forage elsewhere when grubs are eliminated. Can be used anytime. One bag treats 5,000 sq. ft. 1 bag, \$3.95; 10 bags, \$35.00.

ERASE. "NEW". After years of development Scott announces the new easy way to renovate lawn problem areas. Erase, when evenly applied with a Scott spreader, will remove *all living vegetation* and ready the ground for new seeding without sterilizing the soil. Will be available in late spring or early summer.

CLOUT. A rugged killer to go after crabgrass when it gets tough. For late summer use after July 1st until seeds of the crabgrass start to form. One bag treats 5,000 sq. ft. 1 bag, \$6.95; 2 bags, \$13.25; 10 bags, \$62.50.



SCOTT'S SPREADER MARKERS

You'll bless us for telling you about the handy new guide marker for your Scott's Spreader. It operates easily with a convenient trip lever attached to each hand grip. Lets you see where you've been, where to go next. Just two nuts to remove to attach to any recent model 18 or 24" Scott's Spreader. \$6.95 per pair.

AND ACCESSORIES

LAWN CARE ITEMS TO BE APPLIED WITH A SPRAYER

ORTHO LAWN SPRAYER

(Proportional type)

An easy way to:

- Feed
- Control Lawn Pests
- Apply Weed Killer
- 15 gallon capacity
- Also excellent for "spot" control

\$3.95



(For information on "How it works," see insecticide, page 21.)

ORTHO-KLOR 72. Stops crabgrass in early spring before it starts. Also eliminates ants, grubs and other soil inhabiting insects. Winter or early spring use. 1 quart treats 1400 sq. ft., \$5.79; 1 pint, \$3.79.

ORTHO LAWN AND TURF FUNGICIDE. Controls lawn fungus. Best used periodically as a preventative. Helpful to lawns in all seasons. 12 oz., \$3.49.

ORTHO WEED-B-GON. Kills broadleaved weeds, dandelions, etc. One pint treats 5,000 sq. ft. (Reserve a separate sprayer for Improved Weed-B-Gon use only. 2,4-D residue in a sprayer cannot be cleaned out and will kill or damage ornamentals.) 8 oz., \$1.19; pint, \$1.69; quart, \$2.98.

ORTHO LIQUID CRABGRASS KILLER. One quart treats 4,000 sq. ft. Pint, \$2.29; quart, \$3.98.

ORTHO CHICKWEED AND CLOVER KILLER. 8 oz., \$1.49.

ORTHO GRO LIQUID FERTILIZER. Excellent high analysis fertilizer for lawns. (Spray it on everything while you are doing your lawn.) Pint, \$1.00; quart, \$1.69; gallon, \$4.98.

RA-PID-GRO. Excellent. See Fertilizers, page 18.

ATLAS FISH EMULSION. Excellent. See Fertilizers, page 18.

NEW!! Flashlight Battery Operated Grass Trimmer. Lightweight aluminum, easy to handle. No stooping. \$9.98.

SCOTT'S SILENT ELECTRIC MOWER AND LEAF MULCHER

Clean cutting, does not chew or "ball" grass even when wet. Cord is never in the way with exclusive cord handler reel. Instant starting. No messing with dirty gasoline or oil. (Eliminates a fire hazard.) Safety blade — stops dead as soon as you release handle grip.

MOWER with 50 ft. cord, \$119.95.



CORD HANDLER REEL with 125 feet of three wire cord and adapter plug, \$29.95.

SCOTT GRASS SEED

Square foot area indicated for grass seed is for reseeding or renovating established lawns — not for new lawns. For new lawns, double the rate.

PICTURE BRAND. For elegant beauty.

2,500 sq. ft. box	\$ 5.95
10,000 sq. ft. box	22.95

CLASSIC BRAND. For an extra lovely lawn with just a little extra care.

1,000 sq. ft. box	\$ 2.45
2,500 sq. ft. box	5.95
10,000 sq. ft. box	22.95

FAMILY BRAND. For good looks and hard wear.

1,000 sq. ft. box	\$ 2.45
2,500 sq. ft. box	5.95
10,000 sq. ft. box	22.95

PLAY BRAND. For extra sturdy grass with minimum care.

1,000 sq. ft.	\$ 3.95
2,500 sq. ft.	8.95
5,000 sq. ft.	17.45

SPOT SEEDER. For seeding thin and bare spots. Shaker top. 1 lb., \$1.25.

WATERING



Demonstration to dramatize how even a little water can do a lot for well-fed grass: Photo made 4 days after two trips over drought-brown area with a few sprinkler cans of water.

Drying out also occurs earlier in the spring than many realize. We have many types of hoses, sprinklers, nozzles, etc. for your selection.

LIME. Conklin ground limestone. 50 lbs., 75¢.

H & H TURF AND TREE FOOD. 50 lbs., \$4.49.

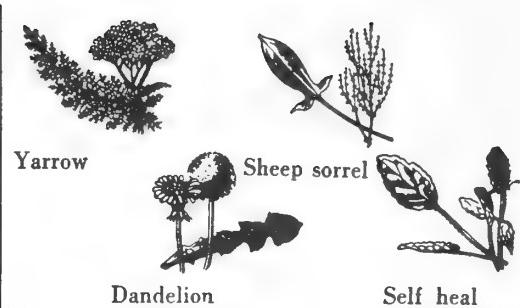
LAWN TOOLS. Rakes, edgers, cutters, trimmers, aerators, weeders, etc.

JAP BEETLE GRUB DOOM

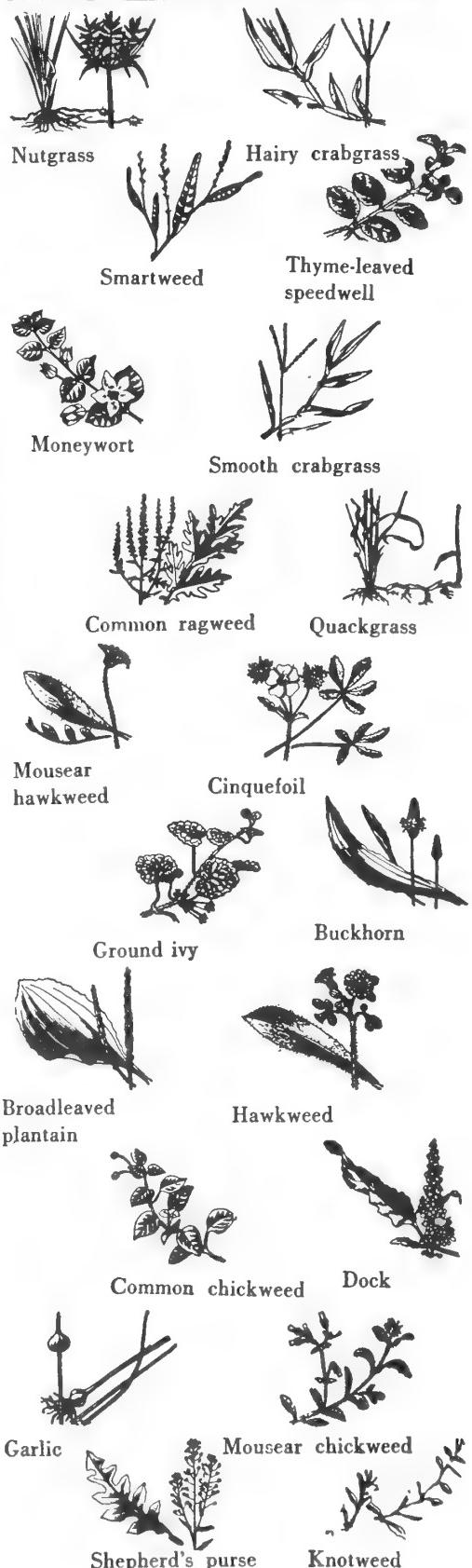
The microbial spores of Milky Disease have proved fatal to Japanese beetles in the grub stage, without affecting beneficial insects, humans, animals, or plants. One easy application of DOOM on lawns is all that is needed. This self-perpetuating grub disease will spread.

For 2500
sq. ft.
coverage
\$3.59

For 5000
sq. ft.
coverage
\$7.10



24 LAWN WEEDS



Barnes

"A LITTLE ABOUT FERTILIZERS"

1. Plants, like all living organisms, need food.
 2. Plants, like people, need more than one element — a sort of balanced diet.
 3. *Everything* that is known to exist is made of one or more elements. There are only 102 known elements existing.
 4. Scientists have determined that nitrogen, phosphorus and potash are the three major elements usually lacking in the soil. These three elements are needed in great quantities by plants.
 5. The numbers on a bag of fertilizer tell you the percentages of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash that are in the bag. A 50 pound bag of 5-10-5 will have 5% nitrogen ($\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.), 10% phosphorus (5 lbs.) and 5% potash ($\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.), and 80% (40 lbs.) carrier. Always read in the same order — nitrogen first, phosphorus second, potash third.
 6. The carrier may be a good soil conditioner or a valueless product. (The carrier in a cheap fertilizer could be detrimental.) Scotts Turf Builder uses a valuable soil conditioner as a carrier.
 7. Most of the other elements needed by a plant (there are about 40) are called "trace elements."
 8. These trace elements are very necessary but usually the soil contains them. A common trace deficiency is iron.
 9. Sometimes the three major and the trace elements are in the soil but not in a form available to the plant. (Just as there are carbohydrates in a piece of oak furniture, but you can neither chew nor digest the oak!) Materials that sometimes help to release these "tied-up" elements are called soil conditioners.
 10. Certain sections of plants require different quantities of the elements for proper development. Leaves require more nitrogen; flowers and seeds more phosphorus; roots more potash.
 11. Should you want to increase leaf growth, use more nitrogen (lawns, lettuce, shade trees, etc.) For better flowers or fruit use a higher phosphorus fertilizer (zinnias, apples, wheat, flowering shrubs and trees). For better root crops, (potatoes, tulips, glads, etc.) use a higher potash food.
 12. If you use a high nitrogen fertilizer on tomatoes, you will have tall, luxuriantly foliated plants, but with little or no fruit.
 13. Don't go overboard and use too much at any one time. The rule: Follow the instructions given on each bag. It is much better to fertilize your lawn five or six times a year with a normal application than to feed it once or twice with an extra heavy application.
 14. A few fertilizers come designated for specific plants. Examples are Rose Food, African Violet Food, Bulb Food, Lawn Food, Evergreen Food.
- A typical Rose Food (6-6-4) is slightly higher in nitrogen because flowers only come on new green wood; rather high in phosphorus because roses have large, heavy petaled blossoms; a normal amount of potash for roots.

GARDEN FERTILIZERS AND SOIL --

ORGANIC FERTILIZERS

AGRINITE. 7-0-0. 25 lbs., \$1.95; 50 lbs., \$3.75.

BULB-TONE. 4-10-6. Promotes vigor and vibrant color. Use when planting Begonias, Gladioli, Lilies, Tulips, etc. Also as a side dressing for established plants. 2 lbs., 69¢; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.70; 25 lbs., \$3.10.

COTTONSEED MEAL. 6% nitrogen. Slow-feeding, ideal for broad-leaved evergreens. Can be mixed with soil at planting time. 4 lbs., 89¢.

COW MANURE (Bovung). 2-1-2. Dehydrated, weed-free. 25 lbs. \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$2.98.



ATLAS FISH EMULSION. 100% organic — derived from sea-going fish. Contains 22 trace elements, vitamin B complex factors, etc. Non-burning. Mix with water. Pint, \$1.00; Quart, \$1.90; 1 gal. \$6.25.

HOLLYTONE. 4-6-4. An organic formula for Evergreens. May be mixed safely with the soil at planting time. 10 lbs., \$1.65; 25 lbs., \$2.95.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS

PLANT FOOD (Hubbard-Hall). 5-10-5. 5 lbs., 65¢; 10 lbs., \$1.15; 25 lbs., \$1.90; 50 lbs., \$3.15.

EVERGREEN FOOD (Hubbard-Hall). 4-10-4. In addition to the food, it contains iron-sulphate to maintain the proper acidity for these plants. 5 lbs., 79¢; 10 lbs., \$1.49; 25 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$3.75.

ESPOMA ROSE FOOD. 6-6-4. A balanced formula rich in organics. 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.70; 25 lbs., \$3.10.

"DAWN" ROSE FOOD (Scotts).
5 lbs., \$1.95.

LIQUID ROSE FOOD (Ortho). 8-12-4. 1 pt., 79¢; 1 qt., \$1.39.

ORTHO GRO. 15-5-5 (Liquid) Plus a chelating agent that releases iron and other minor elements. Pint, \$1.00; quart, \$1.69; gallon, \$4.98.

RA-PID-GRO. (See Liquid Fertilizers.)

TURF BUILDER (Scotts). 20-15-10. A Greener Lawn without hard work. Just pour Turf Builder in your Scotts Spreader. Set the dial to #6 and take a walk. No mess. No odor. Excellent for shade trees and fruit trees, too. 5,000 sq. ft., \$4.95; 10 bags, \$44.50.

TURF & TREE FOOD (Hubbard-Hall). The original 10-6-4 now improved with Urea Form nitrogen for controlled turf feeding without surging growth. 50 lbs. for 5,000 sq. ft., \$4.49; 100 lbs., \$8.75.

SINGLE ELEMENT FERTILIZERS

COTTONSEED (See Organic Fertilizers.)

SUPERPHOSPHATE (20% Phosphoric Acid). Promotes flowering and fruiting of reluctant plants. 5 lbs., 75¢.

MURIATE OF POTASH. (60% Potash). promotes sturdy stems. Used for increasing starch content and growth in root crops. 5 lbs., 85¢.

-- CONDITIONERS

LIQUID FERTILIZERS

RA-PID-GRO. 23-21-17. A quick acting, non-burning, water-soluble fertilizer for general garden and house plant use. 8 oz. (makes 15 gallons of fertilizer), 75¢; 1 lb., \$1.30; 2 lbs., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$4.75.



ATLAS EMULSION.

(See Organic Fertilizers.)

LIQUID ROSE FOOD. (See Chemical Fertilizers.)

ORTHO GRO. (See Chemical Fertilizers.)

SOIL CONDITIONERS

ALUMINUM SULPHATE. Changes sweet soil to acid soil for the plants which need it, particularly the evergreens. 5 lbs., 89¢.

CHELATED IRON SEQUESTRENE. If the leaves of your plants are yellow with prominent green midribs and veins, it is probably iron deficiency. This form of iron is quickly available to restore the deep rich green which is a sign of health. 4 oz., \$1.19.

COMPO COMPOST MAKER. Added to your waste vegetable matter, it promotes bacterial activity to break it down into compost in a fraction of the time normally required. 7½ lbs., \$1.25.

LIME. Conklin's Ground Limestone. Soil sweetener needed especially for Kentucky Bluegrass, Lilacs, Delphiniums and certain vegetables. 50 lbs., 75¢.

Hydrated Lime - as above. 38 oz., 29¢, 5 lbs., 45¢.

SOIL IMPROVER (Scotts). Modifies soil for greater water absorption and stronger root growth. Also supplies long-acting lime. 2,500 sq. ft. Bag, \$2.95, 10 for \$26.50.

FERRO FTE. A compound which puts essential trace elements back into the soil and makes them available as plants need them. Contains iron, manganese, copper, zinc, boron and molybdenum. 5 lb. bag, \$2.95 each.

SPHAGNUM MOSS. Lightens soil and holds moisture for seedlings or potted plants. 10 oz. bag, 98¢.

PERL-LOME. Long lasting inorganic soil conditioner: For potting soil; to mix with soil when planting; For forcing bulbs. 4 lb. bag, 98¢ each.

POTTING SOIL (Baccto). The ideal mixture for most house plants or for use in window boxes. ½ peck, 59¢; 1 peck, 98¢; 25 lbs., \$1.79.

POTTING SOIL WITH PHALTAN. An Ortho Plant mix with a fungicide. 12 oz. package, 49¢ each; 1 lb. 8 oz. pkg., 79¢ each.

VERMICULITE (Terralite). Sterile medium for seed starting or to mix with potting soils. ½ bu., 89¢; 6 cu. ft., \$3.45.

BACCTO PEAT HUMUS. Lightens heavy soils, retains water in sandy soils, promotes root growth, prevents fertilizer leaching. Packed moist in lined bags. ½ peck, 59¢; 1 peck, 98¢; 25 lbs., \$1.59; 50 lbs., \$2.29; 100 lbs., \$3.98.

PEAT MOSS. This is the coarser, baled type of peat commonly used for mulching. Junior bale (4 cu. ft.), \$3.50. Standard bale (6 cu. ft.), Cash and Carry, \$4.95.

GARDENING ACCESSORIES

SOIL TESTING KITS

"THE HOME GARDENER"

\$3.98
Model "D" tests for nitrogen, phosphorus, potash and acidity — giving all essential

information. Complete with instructions and data on plant needs.



TWO MINUTE KIT

\$1.98
Tests for acidity only. Tells whether soil is sweet or acid.



(Other advanced models available.)

GROWTH STIMULATORS

BLOSSOM SET. Promotes early set on tomatoes and other vegetables. 12 oz. aerosol, \$1.79.



ROOTONE. Plant hormones that stimulate root growth on cuttings and control soil-borne diseases. ¼ oz. packages, 35¢; 2 oz., \$1.25.

TRANSPLANTONE. Reduces wilting and stimulates quick growth and establishment of newly moved plants. ½ oz. package, 35¢.

GIBBERELIC (Amchem). Contains a form of Gibberellic Acid, the new chemical that produces remarkable changes in some plant growth. 6 oz. aerosol, \$1.49.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

We have the familiar Hart Seed racks with a wide selection of the best flower and vegetable seeds, including many All-America winners. For people who wish to start seeds indoors, we will have these racks set up in advance of the outdoor planting season.



HOUSE PLANT ACCESSORIES

- Plastic and Organic Pots
- Seed Starter Kits
- House Plant Sprays
- Indoor Fertilizers
- African Violet Soil
- Baccto Potting Soil with PHALTAN.
- Leaf Polish Bomb

KNEE PADS

Adjustable. For men and women doing work requiring kneeling.

\$2.00 pair



GLOVES. For men and women — 98¢

PLANT STAKES

BAMBOO STAKES. 25 per bundle. 2 ft., 39¢; 3 ft., 59¢; 4 ft., 89¢.

BAMBOO STAKES. Dark green. Heavy. 6 per bundle. 4 ft., 75¢; 5 ft., \$1.00; 6 ft., \$1.25.

LABELS. Several sizes and assortments.

LAWN EDGING

To have Lawn Edging along driveways, flower beds and for circling ungrassed areas under trees is a great time saver. It eliminates grass trimming in these difficult spots.

GRASS STOP. Non-rusting aluminum. 40 ft. x 4 in. pkg., \$3.98; 24 ft. x 4 in. pkg., \$2.69.

ALUMINUM GARDEN WIRE. Long life, non-rusting wire for grapes and other vines. Also useful (2 strands) as a horizontal barrier through hedges. 25 ft. rolls, 75¢ each.

ALUMINUM TRELLIS. 8 ft. x 12 in., \$3.00; 8 ft. x 24 in., \$5.00.

REDWOOD TRELLIS. Several styles and sizes.

WATERING EQUIPMENT

Hose — Sprinklers — Repair Units

GARDEN TOOLS

We have a wide selection of garden tools including Spades, Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Rakes, Cultivators, Trowels, Asparagus Knives, Hedge Shears, Grass Shears, Pruning Shears, Lopping Shears, Grass Hooks and others, including the popular Scott line of Spreaders.



TOOL SET JUNIOR-SIZE

Basic tools for youngsters but also for adults' light work. Light and sturdy. Set includes shovel, hoe, rake. Complete set, \$3.98.

Barnes GARDEN INSECTICIDES AND --

A LITTLE ABOUT INSECTICIDES AND SPRAYS

It was beneath a huge, beautiful apple tree where bugs and scientists were racing to see who would harvest the most fruit.

The bugs were winning when the scientists discovered a poison and killed most of the bugs. This, they thought, would save the apples for themselves.

However, the children from these bugs had learned from their parents what time the scientists would be doing their spraying and the next year they stayed in their little egg cases until the spraying was finished.

At harvest time it was to be seen that the bugs and the scientists were still racing to see who would get the most fruit. The bugs were still winning.

Enraged by these successful winners the scientists worked hard and made yet a stronger poison and sprayed and killed the bugs. This, they thought, would save the apples for themselves.

Unfortunately though for the scientists, the last bugs they killed also had left children, and these children had also been given "the word."

When the scientists came with their sprayers the next year, the bug children watched and waited even longer in their egg cases until the scientists' spraying was over.

At harvest time it was still to be seen that the bugs and the scientists were racing for the fruit. The bugs were winning.

The life cycle of some bugs is being changed, their feeding time coming closer and closer to harvest time — even increasing the problem of control — for we dare not poison the ripening fruit.

There was another group of beautiful apple trees which bore bountiful fruit of fairly good quality — enough for all.

In these trees lived some pretty little bugs which ate only of the green fruit. There were two tribes, the "Greens" and the "Reds."

The only difference between them was that the Reds were a little larger and a little stronger. Both had tremendous appetites. The Greens always wanted to eat more but because the Reds were the stronger, the Greens had a struggle to compete.

Both tribes lived in constant fear of their worst enemy, the big flying Black bugs which always ate most of their baby eggs. Because of these attacks the Black bugs kept the Green and the Red tribes pretty well down in population count. That was until one day a different fear came — a horrible two legged creature called man.

This man thing wanted all the fruit and as a result he invented some kind of poison to kill the bugs. The man thing sprayed and sprayed as the Reds and the Greens and the Blacks looked on.

The Greens fearfully watched and thought that this would be the end of their tribe. They watched and watched and saw all the big Black bugs die. They saw all the Red tribe die and waited, knowing that their death would come.

The man thing stopped spraying and went away knowing he could come back and get all the fruit when it ripened.

The Greens waited, nothing happened, they became hungry but didn't eat. They were afraid of the poison.

At last they became so hungry that one of their tribesmen threw up his antennae and began to eat, poison and all.

The others watched sadly, for they knew he would die. He ate and ate, the others watched, he kept eating all that day. Soon others became so hungry they also ate, then all of them ate — nothing happened, at least nothing bad, they didn't die, they really grew big and strong.

Realizing now that the man stuff didn't poison them, they were happier than they ever had been before.

They ate and laid eggs, and they ate and laid eggs, and they laid eggs by the multi-million and finally they ate every bit of the fruit all up.

The man thing came back one day to get all the fruit — but found none.

What the man thing had actually done was to upset the balance of nature, had killed the natural predators of the "Greens" and now had no share whatsoever of the fruit. The sad man thing went off to his laboratory to try to invent another new poison.

BARNES "NEW" HOME FRUIT SPRAY SCHEDULE

Because many people were buying "all-purpose" fruit tree sprays and reporting poor success, we folks at Barnes Bros. Nursery decided that this should be looked into and here is what we came up with:

We now know of no pre-packaged, all-purpose spray which is in itself sufficient.

The time chart (or spray calendar) for fruiting trees published by the Extension Service of Connecticut, is available here or at the Extension Department's offices.

1. For the Dormant Spray period use our Dormant Spray Kit.
2. For all the sprays up to July 1st, use our Home Orchard Spray at the rate of 5 tablespoons per gallon.
3. For all the sprays after July 1st, use our Home Orchard Spray at the rate of 4 (four) tablespoons per gallon, PLUS one tablespoon of Sevin in the gallon.
4. Have on hand our Orthocide for a fungicide that must be used during periods of rainy weather.

GREAT NEWS — for those who have been unable to take advantage of the ease of the proportional type sprayers because some spray solutions were too thick, we now have available for you a material that will enable you to use these thick sprays in a proportioner.

ORNAMENTAL SPRAYING — usually an all-purpose spray is satisfactory for the average home owner. This can be supplemented when and if necessary by a spray for a specific disease or insect.

IF YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT TO SPRAY, COME ON DOWN AND FIND OUT.

All items listed in this section are offered for sale at the nursery only . . . not by mail. We believe that the prices shown will be firm throughout this season but reserve the right to change, if necessary.

ARASAN. A seed disinfectant to prevent seed decay and damping-off. 1 oz. pkg., 60¢ each.

ARSENATE OF LEAD. A standard insecticide for chewing insects. 1 lb., 98¢.

ANT and ROACH BOMB. 11 oz. aerosol, 98¢ each.

BLACK LEAF 40 (See Nicotine).

BOON. Dust for mosquito and fly control. Can, \$1.45 each.

BORERKIL. Squeezed into the opening, it generates a gas to kill borer larvae. 2 oz. tube, \$1.00.

BORER SPRAY (Ortho). 20% Lindane. For control of borers and leaf miners on Elm and Locust. 8 oz., \$1.79.

BORER PRUF. Aerosol for spraying cuts and damages of trees and shrubs where most internal damage starts. 8 oz., \$1.69.

BOTANO GARDEN DUST. Controls many insects on shrubs, flowers and certain vegetables. 1 lb., \$1.39.

BUG-GETA PELLETS. Controls slugs, snails and cutworms. 12 oz., 59¢.

CAPTAN (See Orthocide).

CHLORDANE. Valuable long-term control for soil insects. Available in these forms:

ORTHO-KLOR. 10% dust. 1 lb., 69¢, 5 lbs., \$1.98.

ORTHO-KLOR. 44% liquid. 8 oz., \$1.19; pt., \$1.98.

ORTHO-KLOR. 72% liquid. Also used to suppress crabgrass seedling emergence. 8 oz., \$1.98; 1 pt., \$3.79; 1 qt., \$5.79.

DORMANT SPRAY KIT. Consists of Ortho-rix (lime sulphur) and Volk (oil spray). 2 pint bottles, \$1.98.

BULB GUARD. 5% D.D.T. 1 lb., 65¢ each.

D.D.T. (Ortho Pest-B-Gon). Effective on many insects. 1 lb., \$1.19.

DOOM. Milky spore disease of Japanese Beetles. For 2500 sq. ft., \$3.59; 5000 sq. ft., \$7.10.

FLOTOX. Garden Sulfur. 1 lb. 14 oz., 89¢ each.

GRAFTING WAX. 1/4 lb., 60¢ each.

HOME AND GARDEN INSECT BOMB.

Used as a space spray in the house or patio and on flowers, shrubs and trees. 14 oz., \$1.59 each.

HOME ORCHARD SPRAY (Ortho). Used to control insects and diseases on fruit trees and berry plants. 14 oz., \$1.39; 1 lb.-12 oz., \$2.49; 4 lb., \$4.95.

HOUSEHOLD INSECT BOMB. A space spray for household insects. 10 oz., 98¢ each.

INDOOR PLANT BOMB. For house plants. 5 oz., 89¢ each.

ISOTOX GARDEN SPRAY. A general insecticide for the home gardener. Lindane, Malathion and D.D.T. 1 oz. makes 3 gal. of spray. 4 oz., \$1.19; 8 oz., \$1.98; 1 pt., \$2.98; 1 qt., \$5.49.

LAWN and TURF FUNGICIDE. 12 oz., \$3.49 each.

LEAF POLISH. For shiny houseplants. 5 oz., 89¢ each.

-- FUNGICIDES

LIME SULPHUR (See Orthorix).

LINDANE (See Isotox and Borer Spray).

MALATHION (Ortho). 4 oz., \$1.19; 8 oz., \$1.89; 1 pt., \$2.89.

MANZATE, Dupont. A Maneb fungicide, light in color, for the control of black spot, blights, fungus, etc. 5.5 oz. jar, \$1.50 each.

MELON and CUCUMBER DUST. 4 lbs., \$1.39 each.

METHOXYCHLOR, 50%, Dupont. A versatile product which may be used with safety in the garden. 12 oz. canister, \$1.85 each.

MOLE-NOTS BAIT. To insert in mole runs. 1 oz. (12 units), 35¢ each.

NICOTINE (Black Leaf 40). The best control for aphids. 2 oz., \$1.19; 6 oz., \$2.39; 12 oz., \$3.49.

NO-NIB'L. Rabbit repellent. 6 oz., \$1.29 each.

ORTHOCLIDE. Captan for control of fungus and other plant diseases, 8 oz., \$1.39.

ORTHORIX. Dormant type Lime Sulphur for scale and overwintering insects. 1 pt., \$1.19.

ROSE SPRAY KIT. A combination for insecticide and fungicide easily mixed together for effective spraying. Kit, \$3.95.

ROSE DUST (Ortho). Combination insecticide and fungicide. May also be used as a spray. 1 lb., \$1.49; 4 lbs., \$3.79.

ROSE and GARDEN FUNGICIDE (75% PHALTAN). 6 oz., \$1.98; 1 lb. 8 oz., \$6.95 each.

ROSE and FLOWER BOMB. 14 oz., \$1.59 each.

ROSE CANE SEALER. A special formulation designed to protect pruning cuts of roses and ornamentals. 2 oz. bottle with dauber, 75¢ each.

ROTELONE (Ortho). An insecticide for fruits and vegetables which may be safely used until a week before harvest. 1% dust or spray. 1 lb., 69¢.

SCALECIDE (Pratts). Dormant spray for fruits, trees and evergreens. 1 pt., 95¢; 1 qt., \$1.39; 1 gal., \$3.25.

SEVIN. A new spray to be a part of the 1961 Home Fruit program. 2 lbs., \$3.15.

SPERGON BULB DUST. To prevent insects and diseases when storing or planting. 2 oz., 50¢; 8 oz., \$1.75.

STUMP REMOVER. Campbell's. 8 oz., \$1.50 each.

TOMATO and VEGETABLE DUST. 10. oz. duster, \$1.39; 1 lb. can, \$1.39 each.

TOMATO and POTATO DUST or SPRAY. 4 lbs., \$1.39 each.

TRIOX. Weed Killer for driveways, walks and brush. Kills all plants. Quart, \$1.19; gallon, \$3.50 each.

VOLK (Ortho). A dormant and summer oil spray for control of scale and sucking insects. 1 pt., 79¢; 1 qt., \$1.49; 1 gal., \$3.19.

WILT-PRUF. A spray which, applied before transplanting, minimizes wilting on most plants. Also used to prevent winterburn on evergreens. 8 oz., \$1.49; quart, \$3.85; gallon, \$11.00.

SPRAYING EQUIPMENT

SLIDING (or TROMBONE) TYPE



These get their force by constant pumping. The distance is governed by the size of the sprayer and the operator's endurance. Excellent, especially if hose is not available for the proportioner type.

G. S. MASTER SPRAYER. Trombone type exceptionally well built of non-corrosive metals and chemical resistant rubber. \$10.95 each.

G. S. JUNIOR SPRAYER. Similar to the above but of lighter construction. \$8.95 each.

REDIMIX LITTLE GIANT. A two quart, slide type, self-contained (you hold everything in your hand) sprayer. Excellent for small flower gardens and spot spraying here and there. Adjustable swivel nozzle. \$4.95 each.

COMPRESSION TYPE

These get their force by pumping air into the container. When sufficient pressure is built up you then turn the nozzle on and spray until the pressure gives out. Then pump again and so on. Being completely enclosed the solution will not spill out; therefore, this type can be carried on your back leaving your hands free while walking. Excellent for spot spraying where up to four gallons of spray is needed. We have various models and sizes to select from.



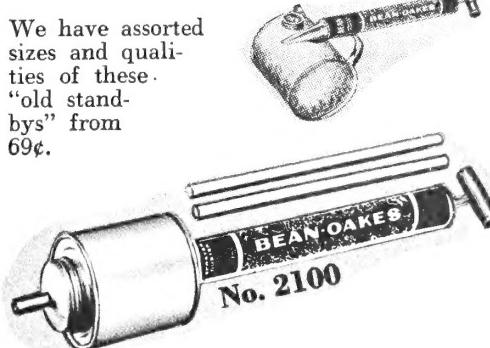
HAND SPRAYERS AND DUSTERS

The zephyr

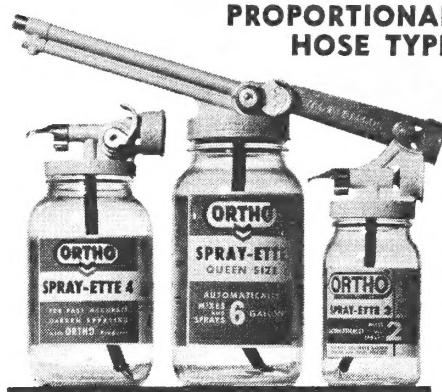


Scotts new hand crank blower type duster. See Roses, page 13, for complete details. \$14.95.

We have assorted sizes and qualities of these "old stand-bys" from 69¢.



PROPORTIONAL HOSE TYPE



The **ORTHO** hose-attached sprayers, called **ORTHO Spray-Ettes**, automatically mix spray material and water in the proper proportion, eliminate the pumping and mixing required of complicated, heavy spray rigs. Your garden hose and water system supply the necessary pressure; the patented metering jet and nozzle guarantee accurate mixing and thorough coverage. Each Spray-Ette has an adjustable deflector which permits spraying up, down or sideways. Spray-Ettes come in three sizes: 2 gal., \$3.49; 4 gal., \$6.45; 6 gal., \$9.95.

ORTHO LAWN SPRAYER. Designed for application of liquid lawn control products. Attached to end of garden hose. 15 gal. size, \$3.95.

A LITTLE ABOUT SPRAYERS

Some work well, others are useless and sometimes even dangerous. A good proportional type sprayer (or hose end) is easy to use, accurate, economical and easy to clean. You do not have to understand how they work in order to operate them easily, just as it is not necessary to understand electronics to enjoy your television. However, for those of you interested in the mechanics of the instrument, here is a general explanation.

As the water from the hose goes through the nozzle it sucks the water from the jar. The construction of the sprayer governs how much water from the jar will be sucked up. There are many combinations on the market: 60 to 1 which means 60 parts of water from the hose and one part of water from the jar; 23 to 1 which means 23 parts from the hose and one part from the jar.

Let us assume that we have a 15 to 1 proportioner. Now we know that there are 16 half pints in a gallon. When 15 half pints of water flow through the nozzle from the hose, one half pint of water from the jar will have been mixed with it. This makes 16 half pints (or 1 gallon) of water going out the end of the nozzle to be applied to your plants.

If directions call for 1 tablespoon of spray material to a gallon, we can mix this tablespoonful in the half pint in the jar. This will give us one tablespoonful of spray concentrate per gallon as it leaves the nozzle to go to your plants.

Mechanically this sounds like a very simple process. However, to have it function accurately, the design and construction must be of precision workmanship. This is why a good proportioner may cost a little more than you expected . . . and is also why many hose operated sprayers are not good. It should be heralded all over the world: Highly poisonous sprays should only be applied ACCURATELY.



Barnes BULBS and PERENNIALS

CALLAS

These plants do best in partial shade with plenty of moisture. Plant 12-18 in. apart. Store bulbs during winter.

GOLDEN CALLA. Bag of 2 for \$1.00.

PINK CALLA. Plain leaves and delicate pink flowers. Bag of 2 for \$1.00.

WHITE CALLA. Taller growing and somewhat larger flowers than the pink and yellow varieties. Bag of 2 for \$1.00.

CANNAS

The old-time bronze or green-leaved bedding favorites. The following named varieties are always popular. Bag (3 of one kind), 65¢ each.

CITY OF PORTLAND. Deep pink, green foliage. Medium height.

RED KING HUMBERT. Bronze leaves. Bright red flowers. Tall.

THE PRESIDENT. Green foliage. Large, scarlet flowers. Low.

YELLOW KING HUMBERT. Large yellow flowers with red spots. Green foliage. Medium.

DAHLIAS

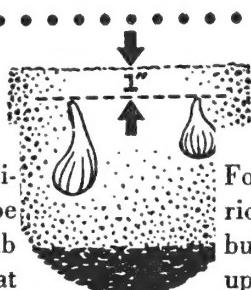
DWARF BEDDING DAHLIA. The plants form compact bushes and seldom grow more than 2 ft. high, flowering continuously till frost. Bag of 3 tubers, mixed colors. 75¢ each.

CACTUS TYPES. White, yellow, purple, pink, red and orange. Bag (2 tubers of one color), 98¢ each.

DECORATIVE TYPES. White, yellow, lavender, pink, red and medium red. Bag (2 tubers of one color), 75¢ each.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY

This improved strain has large flowers but is just as fragrant as those grandma grew. Ideal for that difficult shady spot. Bag (10 pips), 97¢ each.



Depth to cover

When you read in planting directions that bulbs should be so deep it means that the bulb should be covered with that much soil from the top up as shown in the drawing at the right. This question is one that often puzzles gardeners.

BLEEDING HEART

The delicate foliage and graceful branches with their pendent pink and white hearts are always popular. Pot plants, \$1.25 each.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

Tops for summer-long color in the shade. We have the double camellia-flowered type in crimson, orange, pink, scarlet, white, yellow and mixed. Your choice. Bag (5 bulbs) 95¢ each, 5 bags (25 bulbs) \$4.75.

HANGING BASKET BEGONIAS

Many of our customers asked for these. Excellent for porches, window boxes in hanging baskets or pots or wherever there is a shady spot. The fully double, rose-like blooms are borne on drooping vines all summer long. For early bloom, start in pots indoors as with other Tuberous Begonias, planting outside after danger of frost. Feed with Rapid-Gro every 2 or 3 weeks for continued heavy blooming. Orange, pink, scarlet and yellow. Bag of 3 bulbs, \$1.35.

CARNATION BEGONIAS

Frilled petals of these double flowers resemble carnations. Copper, crimson, pink, white, yellow. Bag of 5 bulbs, \$1.25.

GLADIOLUS

ELIZABETH THE QUEEN. One of the best of the medium lavender varieties.

FRIENDSHIP. Ruffled rose pink with white throat. Early.

GOLD RUFF. The rich, golden-yellow flowers are beautifully ruffled.

MT. INDEX. Often 7 or 8 florets open at a time on this superb white variety.

RED RADIANCE. Scarlet.

SANS SOUCI. Brilliant fiery red.

SPIC & SPAN. Deep pink flowers of exhibition size.

SUMMER QUEEN. Salmon pink.

Any of the above varieties,
Bag (10 corms) 75c each.

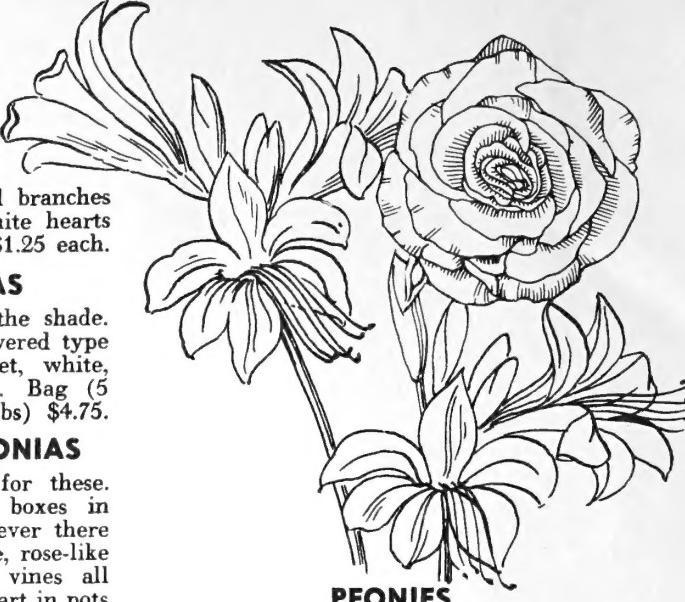
BARNES ECONOMY GLAD MIXTURE. A superb mixture of many colors for the low, low price of 25 (one package) for \$1.25, 4 pkgs. for \$4.95.

PEACOCK ORCHIDS

ACIDANTHERA. Flowers white with purplish blotch at throat. Fragrant. Require same care as Gladiolus. Bag (10 corms), \$1.00.

HARDY AMARYLLIS

The vigorous spring foliage disappears, to be followed by tall stalks crowned with clusters of soft-pink flowers in mid-summer. Bag (3 bulbs), \$1.00 each.



PEONIES

Established plants will outlive nearly any other perennial. Eyes should not be planted over 2 inches below the surface. Deeper planting may result in no blooms. Pot plants in the following highly rated varieties. \$1.25 each.

FESTIVA MAXIMA. Warm white.

KARL ROSENFIELD. Glowing crimson.

M. JULES ELIE. Deep pink.

LILIES

GOLD BANDED LILY. Broad white petals with gold bands at the center. Fragrant and good. August flowering. Bag (3 bulbs), \$1.35 each.

PHILIPPINE LILY (*Formosanum*). Fragrant, white, trumpet-shaped flowers, 7-8 inches long on stems 4-6 feet tall. Late summer. Bag (3 bulbs), \$1.59.

REGAL LILY. Similar in shape to the Easter Lily. White with the outside of the flower deep mulberry-rose in color. Always popular. June. 2 for \$1.35.

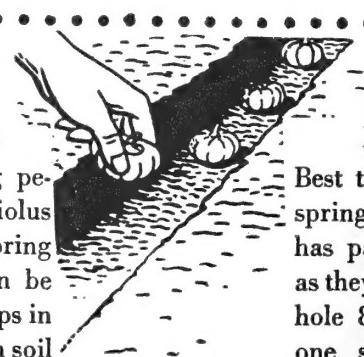
RUBRUM LILY. The best-loved of all the hardy garden Lilies we offer. Soft rose and white with deeper rose bands at the center, spotted deep maroon. August and September. Bag (3 bulbs), \$1.35 each.

Dormant Lily bulbs should be planted by mid-April and will not be available later.

DAYLILIES

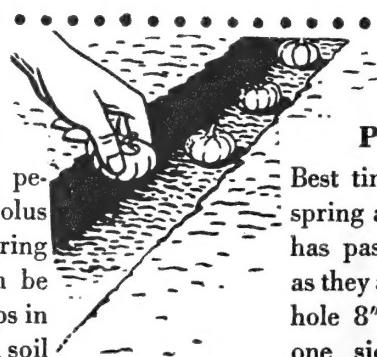
HEMEROCALLIS. Few perennials equal the modern daylily for ease of growth, length of bloom period or freedom from pests. They give color to gardens in mid-summer, a time when it is surely needed. Six varieties are displayed with full color pictures for easy selection. 60¢ each.

All mail orders require the minimum mailing charge, 75¢. Please order in units as specified.



Growing gladiolus

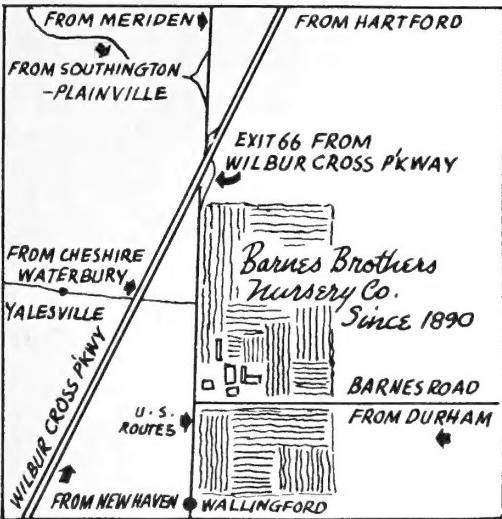
For continuous blooming period, plant a few gladiolus bulbs each week from Spring up to July 4th. They can be planted in rows or in clumps in the border. They like a rich soil and should be covered 2". Stake to keep them erect.



Planting dahlias

Best time to plant is in Mid-spring after all danger of frost has passed. Prepare soil well as they are heavy feeders. Make hole 8" deep. Drive stake at one side. Place tuber with sprout at stake. Cover slightly. Finish covering as it grows.

We're
easy
to find



Location— We are located on the east side of the North Colony Road, Route 5, three miles south of Meriden, two miles north of Wallingford, Connecticut. Motorists on Wilbur Cross Parkway use Meriden-Wallingford Exit No. 66. Nursery 200 yards south.

Nursery Sales— You may select your plants at our nursery sales grounds. Experienced helpers will assist you and many plants can be taken home in your car. For your convenience, this nursery is open on Sundays during April and early May from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Claims— Report any damage or shortages in your order as soon as you receive it. Due to the perishable nature of our stock, no claims will be accepted after 10 days and all sales are final. No exchanges.

We are not responsible for losses caused by unfavorable weather conditions or improper planting and/or care.

Non-Warranty— (1) If any nursery stock shall prove untrue to the label under which it is sold, provided notice and proper proof thereof are furnished by the purchaser to the seller, the seller shall, at the option of the purchaser either refill that portion of the order which was mislabeled, by any other delivery of stock, or refund the purchase price; but in any case, we are not to be held responsible for a sum greater than the original selling price of such stock. (2) All sales or agreements of sale are made subject to shortage of nursery stock, fire, frost, floods, drought, or other causes beyond the control of the seller.

BARNES BROTHERS NURSERY COMPANY

WALLINGFORD, CONN. — P.O. BOX 337

PLEASE NOTE: We cannot be responsible for currency sent through the mails. Use check or money order.

Send to

Please Print

Street

City and Zone State

Postage (Minimum 75¢)

Connecticut customers please add 3% Sales Tax

Check Money Order Total

Via Parcel Post Express Will Call

CONDITIONS OF SALE—Please Read Before Ordering

Terms— Net cash. Prices subject to sales taxes in effect at time of sale.

Transportation Conditions— All goods, unless otherwise specified are sold f.o.b. our nursery and travel at purchaser's risk and expense. Where a customer lives within approximately 25 miles of our nursery, we can deliver orders of \$10.00 and over without charge on such days as we have trucks in that particular area. We cannot deliver on specific days or at particular hours.

Order Early— Place your order early. Many popular varieties are sold out each year before the season is half over. Specify second choices on all mail orders, especially late ones. We will ship at best planting time for your locality.

cover special packing and postage of \$3.00 (minimum charge) if order is less than \$7.50. Any excess amount (over the minimum charge) will be refunded. Trees over 4 feet tall will be sent by express.

Plants requiring a ball of earth or those too large for economical shipment by common carrier are marked * in the catalog and are offered for local sales only.

Size of orders: Owing to high costs incident to packing and handling, we cannot accept mail orders amounting to less than \$3.00.

Telephone Orders— Call us at Wallingford COLONY 9-4226 and your order can be ready for you to pick up.

Connecticut Residents please add 3% sales tax on all items except fruit trees and other food-bearing plants; Asparagus, Rhubarb, Grape, and Berry plants.

Prices of plants in this catalog apply to
spring, 1961, sales only.
Prices subject to change without notice.

BARNES BROTHERS NURSERY CO., Wallingford, Conn.

Phone: Wallingford COLony 9-4226 • Established in 1890
Association of Nurserymen Member: Connecticut Assoc.

Member: Connecticut Association of Nurserymen

Inspection—Our nurseries are inspected by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station and found apparently free from injurious insects and diseases.

**BARNES BROS.
NURSERY COMPANY
P. O. BOX 337
WALLINGFORD, CONN.**

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Wallingford, Conn.
Permit No. 31**

Form 3547 Requested



*It's not a
home until
it's planted!*



SHOP AND PLANT EARLY

When robins, so sleek, fat and bright, appear from the South, it's time to begin gardening actively. Unless the ground is frozen, you can set out practically any of the Hardy Trees, Shrubs and Roses. Early planting gives plants a chance to grow sooner. If the home owner waits until conditions are just right, he will have lost valuable growing time. Each spring people call when a frost is predicted and ask if there is danger to newly set trees and shrubs. Hardy trees, shrubs and roses, also perennials, in dormant condition, do not suffer damage. Annual seeds and tender potted annuals, of course, must not be set out until danger of frost is past. Another reason for very early planting is that usually the soil contains plenty of water then and there is less chance for a plant to dry out. Still another thing, the early buyer has a wider choice of plants. Here at Barnes you'll find one of New England's largest selections of healthy, vigorous plants ready to respond to the sun and rains of early spring and add beauty and comfort to your home.

Watch for our announcements in the newspapers in mid or late March and visit us then.

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The Weeping Willow is one of the most popular trees. It is quick to grow and inexpensive. While it has insect and disease troubles and is usually rather short lived, it does produce shade fast. It is one of the first trees to become green in the spring; one of the last to lose that color in the fall. Before dropping, the leaves turn yellow. In late November, it is pleasing to see its golden yellow with touches of willow green when most other deciduous trees are waving bare branches.

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Do you ever wish that lilacs would bloom more than once in a year? One kind does, the Littleleaf Lilac, Syringa microphylla superba. See the plant list on page 10 for a description.

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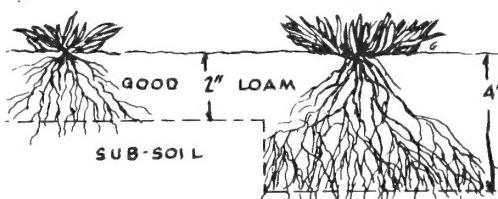
Vines make excellent plant awnings. An open porch or patio shaded by vines will be an invitation to pause in a cool retreat. Experts estimate that such a spot will be from 5 to 10 degrees cooler than one unshaded. In the winter those vines which lose their leaves each autumn will permit the warm sun's rays to add heat and light. Wistaria is a good vine to use for this. It is fast growing and covers well and quickly.

Garden planning is a winter pastime. When nights are clear and sharp, when your hearth is warm with bright flames from well seasoned wood, it is easy to dream about lovely, large flowers and soft fragrance in your garden, to think about games or dancing on smooth springy grass, to picture your friends relaxing on your paved and neatly edged patio. Why not? Why not have some of it this year? Paper, pencil, a few catalogs will be your first step. A few rose bushes or shrubs will hurt few budgets. Should you need help from a landscape gardener, this will be a good time to talk things over, for he will probably be less busy and can plan to serve you at the right time. Waiting until the time is right for planting to do the planning can create some difficult problems for a plantsman who works a rushed schedule each spring. Please start planning now and give those who would serve you a chance to do so better.

No Plant Is Ever Any Better Than The Soil In Which It Is Planted . . .

FOR LAWNS

Lawns have three dimensions: length, width and depth. Trying to grow a permanent lawn on two inches of top soil is about useless; four inches will give you some re-



sults; six inches of balanced soil which gives the grass a chance to grow in depth and protects the soil from the baking of the summer sun, is best. Remember: to grow the top, you must have roots!

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Want a good, general garden book? Crammed with information useful to any home owner is "America's Garden Book" by Bush-Brown. Recently revised, this new edition contains practical articles on outdoor gardening, house plants and greenhouse growing. \$7.95 each.

Many bulbs and some perennials go through the winter with leaves exposed. Usually during the fall months these form a tight crown close to the ground. Some people are concerned lest winter temperatures cause injury. Such growth is natural and able to stand our usual climate. A mulch, applied after the soil freezes (to keep the soil frozen until spring) is important. When a thaw occurs in mid-winter, keep mulches on but where they have become compacted they should be loosened. If you save used salt hay, this will be your last concern.

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Labels are necessary to use when handling plants. One must know quickly and accurately what each is. But damage to plants, to trees especially, results if labels fastened by wires are left on growing stems. The wires do not rot and do not expand. But a growing stem increases in diameter. When one place cannot expand, the flow of food is blocked and death for the area beyond the obstruction results. So be sure that any wires are removed from plants and your records are kept in a book or stakes are set into the ground.

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Azaleas, with their spring-time abundance of bright flowers, diversity of form, multiplicity of varieties and types, could command a lifetime study. For us in the northeast a few members of this great genus make splendid garden subjects. After we have checked the hardiness of a variety, we must make certain that the plants will have an acid soil and a well drained location in sun or semi-shade. Azaleas have a shallow root system, so plant with roots just under the soil level and keep a lightweight but deep, porous and organic mulch over their roots. Shallow planting without a mulch permits too much heat on the roots and makes the soil too dry for Azaleas. Sick looking plants are the natural results. Too deep planting is practically suffocation; a lingering death is not uncommon. For fertilization use Holly-tone or Atlas Fish Emulsion in the early spring and again after flowering.



AT PLANTING TIME — VISIT BARNES BROS. NURSERY — WALLINGFORD, CONN.